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TOMORROW
on the
Young Folks' Page

Composed chiefly of magnesium limestone, the loftiest of these rises to a height of some 50 feet. The layers of the rocks reveal in their formation the natural strata which

machines will be erected in order to pump the water inside the dykes at right level, and as soon as the water has been lowered sufficiently, the dykes will be laid out. Three hun-

the existing desire on the part of the Hollanders to make every bit of their country, though small in area, as valuable and habitable as possible.

Most of the ports on the Black sea have been reported as icebound since Archangel. What icebreakers

TOMORROW
on the
Young Folks' Page

Once the Bed of the Sea

Composed chiefly of magnesian limestone, the loftiest of these rises to a height of some 50 feet. The rocks reveal in their formation the natural strata, which

important as the reclaiming of the Zuidler Zee, which is now also in execution, it certainly is a sign of the existing desire on the part of the Hollanders to make every bit of their country, though small in area, as valuable and habitable as possible.

Most of the ports on the Black Sea have been reported as icebound since Archangel. What icebreakers

ITALY DIVIDED ON PACT ISSUE, VORWAERTS SAYS

Organ of German Progressives Criticizes Pope for Treating With Dictator

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN.—The conclusion of the treaty of reconciliation between the Vatican and the Italian Government, which continues to create the utmost interest here, has been vigorously attacked by the Social Democratic Vorwarts. No regime, this paper declares, could be more unchristian than Signor Mussolini's Fascism, which has deprived the people of their liberty, quenched free speech, destroyed opposition, opened in a ruthless manner.

"The fact that the Vatican accepted its freedom from the hands of such a regime, continues this journal, only proves that it is willing to accept an advantageous proposition, of importance to its well-being from almost anyone, without any political discrimination.

The treaty of reconciliation, the Vorwarts continues, is a great Catholic power. Signor Mussolini, the paper believes, made peace with the Pope because he hoped to gain the sympathies of the Roman Catholics of the world for his regime. But this paper believes that even the Roman Catholic population of Italy itself is not unanimous in its attitude toward the new treaty. One only hears the voices of those who are permitted to speak, and they naturally support Signor Mussolini, it writes. The opinion of the opposition is not heard.

Vorwarts therefore comes to the conclusion that the present treaty is only an armistice in the struggle between the state and the Vatican, which is not yet ended.

The Frankfurter Zeitung shows considerable interest in the fact that Signor Mussolini, once exceedingly anti-clerical, has now "bent the knee before the Vatican." But, the paper adds, the treaty is not so much due to his endeavors or his diplomatic skill as the desire on the part of the Vatican to come to terms with the state. The Pope has wished this a long time, the paper says, and probably realizes that so welcome an opportunity as Signor Mussolini's regime, which undoubtedly is easier for further popular support, would not recur so easily.

Leading Austrian Papers
Approve Italo-Papal Pact
By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VIENNA.—The agreement between the Pope and Italy is the chief topic

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in February

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frozen—and delivered to you in their original June juiciness.

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fresh strawberries. Order today.
Distributed by makers of:
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Eggs,
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and Poultry, and
Fairmont's Delicia Ice Cream.

POWER BY RADIO FOR MOTORCARS CALLED POSSIBLE

Engineers Agree With Wil-
liams That New Inventions
Will Make It Reality

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CLEVELAND, O.—Agreement with the recently expressed belief of G. M. Williams, president of the Marmon Motor Car Company, that a radio powered automobile is a possibility of the future, was expressed here by Earl E. Turner, manager of the Automotive Electric Association.

Mr. Turner, however, goes a step further and believes the greatest benefit of such power will be to the farmers of the nation, who, he foresees, will be able not only to draw power for their automobiles from great generating stations, but run their farm machinery in such fashion.

Mr. Williams visualized great central power stations which would radiate power to automobiles operated by electric motors, completely revolutionizing the motorcar industry. Each car would be operated on its own wavelength and would be equipped with a meter for recording the amount of current received from the central transmitting station.

"Mr. Williams' views seem very reasonable," Mr. Turner said, "and I believe the day will come when automobiles can get their power from radio generating stations such as he suggests.

"Great as such a thing would be for the motorists, I believe it will be even greater for the farmers and would go a long way toward adding them some many of their problems. If they can get such power from radio stations, with which to run their tractors, trucks and other farm machinery, farming would enter a new era.

Midwestern engineers expressed interest in the proposals. While any efforts to put such a plan of radio power into practical use in the automobile field are not generally known, engineers were unanimous that something of the sort may well be looked for. It was felt, however, that new inventions of most radical type will need to come into being before the Williams idea is made practical.

Col. Lindbergh Engaged to Wed Anne Morrow

(Continued from Page 1)

American College for the United States. It is presumed that her somewhat early return was made in view of her son's approaching marriage.

To Colonel Lindbergh the credit is given for the advance in Mexican aviation which thus far has developed a number of aviators of Spanish-American renown, notably among them the late Capt. Emilio Carranza and Lieut.-Col. Roberto Fierro.

Lindbergh Completes Round Trip as Mail Flier

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—With the same air of unconcern that has marked all his exploits of the air Col. Charles A. Lindbergh closed another page of history when he landed here, Feb. 13, ending his flight from Panama with the mail. He had rounded out an air mail chain linking the two Americas and clippings from three to 12 days from the old sailing time. The trip began on Feb. 4 when he winged southward to open the route which the Pan-American Airways plans to extend into the South American continent.

As technical adviser to the Pan-American Corporations, Colonel Lindbergh was chosen to pilot the first plane over the long island, water and stimulus trail, an aerial highway which was expected to knit closer in the future the commerce and friendships of the western world.

Carefully planning in advance every detail of the journey to Panama just as he has done so many times in the days when he flew the mail and prepared for his successful flight across the Atlantic from New York to Paris, Colonel Lindbergh

COASTAL CANAL PROJECT LINKED TO GREAT LAKES

Transport Group Outlines
Development Program to
House Committee

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—A great coastal canal system, which, linked with the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes, would bound the entire eastern half of the United States with a waterway, has been laid before the House Ways and Means Committee by a group of transportation leaders.

The plan calls for a 21-foot intra-coastal canal way from Maine to Miami and from Florida to Corpus Christi, Tex., with a link the same depth from Albany through New York State to the Great Lakes.

The proposal has aroused the deepest interest in transportation and congressional quarters.

Its sponsors are a group of transportation leaders headed by L. F. Loree of the Delaware and Hudson road. Mr. Loree first broached it privately at a recent dinner given by the officers of the New York Chamber of Commerce for the members of the New York delegation in Congress.

Sleeping in "Upper" Means Longer Ride

Montana-Chicago Journey Is
Foot Shorter in Pullman
Lower, Figures Reveal

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Who ride in upper berths from Billings, Mont., to Chicago can get a foot and four inches more of a trip for their money than those who take lowers, a Wyoming student ranchman has figured in his spare moments.

The results of his computations are published in the Pullman News.

An algebraic equation embracing such quantities as the radius of the earth and the distance from an upper to a lower enabled Walter D. Warren, the ranchman mathematician, to make his discovery. One follows a larger arc, he explains, four feet above the ground than at the lower level because of the curvature of the earth.

But if the traveler from Billings to Chicago gets out of his berth for a part of the journey that cuts down his extra inches, Mr. Warren cautions. He estimates that the actual distance gained by the traveler who sleeps nine hours in an upper is 7.6 inches, without computing the extra space covered in jolts and bumps.

CHINA PLANS DISTANT RADIO TRANSMISSION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—W. Y. Wu, a native of China, of the engineering department of the New York Edison Company, has returned to China to supervise the construction of two high-power radio transmitting stations for the Chinese National Government.

One of the stations will establish direct communication with the United States and the other with Europe. Mr. Wu is a graduate of the University of Illinois and of Cornell.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

ENGLAND
London—London (Third Church): Church Edifice, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W. 1, 3 p. m., March 9.
Northumberland—Newcastle-on-Tyne: Notice for Feb. 24 withdrawn.
Yorkshire—Huddersfield: Notice for March 2 withdrawn.

SCOTLAND
Edinburgh: Notice for Feb. 26 withdrawn.

GLASGOW (First Church): Notice for Feb. 25 withdrawn.

FRANCE
Nice: Salle Victor Hugo, 18 Boulevard Victor Hugo, 4 p. m., March 4.

SOUTH AFRICA
Transvaal—Johannesburg (First Church): Orpheum Theater, 3:30 p. m., March 31.

DARROW TO LEAD CRUSADE
NEW YORK (AP)—Clarence Darrow, Chicago lawyer and writer, has been nominated for chairman of the league to abolish capital punishment, the league announces, and will be elected for a two-year term at the annual conference here Feb. 16 and 17.

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Returns to Justify Costs

Mr. Loree informed S. Wallace Donner, chairman of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, that in his opinion the adequate development of the country's commerce demanded the plan and that its costs, which he estimated at \$100,000,000, would be more than justified by the returns.

Mr. Dempsey is known to be inclined to look on the program as one of such magnitude as to be worthy the administration of a great engineer like Herbert Hoover.

From the standpoint of the New York leader, the project is particularly important inasmuch as it would bring into actual realization the basic idea of his all-American ship canal proposal.

Under ordinary circumstances the all-American ship canal would seem to be in jeopardy and the St. Lawrence waterway project likely of consummation in the Hoover Administration, because the Coolidge commission, headed by Mr. Hoover as Secretary of Commerce was decidedly favorable to the Canadian project.

New Factor Enters Case

The Loree plan of an enlarged intra-coastal system, with the Albany-to-the-Great Lakes link through New York State as an integral part of it, however, puts the whole matter in a new light. It would obviously be so national in scope as to remove objections hitherto raised that the all-American ship canal is a sectional project.

Because of the international and interprovincial complications attendant on the St. Lawrence project, it is believed action on the international waterway will be delayed for some time, despite the supposed desire of Mr. Hoover to speed it to completion. Proponents of the new intra-coastal plan believe that by its very nature it will challenge the attention of a President who is an engineer.

At present the Atlantic coastal sys-

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Ford Announces \$5,000,000 Gift to Honor Edison

Museum-School at Dearborn
to House Reconstructed
Menlo Park Laboratory

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—Commemorating that first gleam of light in a little room of a frame building at Menlo Park, N. J., half a century ago, marking Thomas A. Edison's success in his experiments with the incandescent lamp, Henry Ford has just announced a \$5,000,000 endowment for the Edison Institute of Technology and Museum of American Industries at Dearborn, Mich.

This will, among other things, take care of necessary expansion of the institute and museum. The gift was made known in a letter to the Edison Pioneers, the group of men who worked with Mr. Edison during his early years as an inventor, at a luncheon just held here. Mr. Ford's communication indicated that the endowment would be supplemented by other large gifts to establish the greatest memorial in the world to Mr. Edison for his "unparalleled life of achievement."

Mr. Ford holds there is need of expansion at the institute, where 3000 students are engaged in research work. In his letter announcing the gift of the fund he said that the income from the \$5,000,000 endowment will serve to put into operation in Dearborn the reconstructed Edison laboratories of Menlo Park.

Brick by brick and board by board, the old buildings, including laboratory, machine shop and boarding house, have been transferred from Menlo Park to Dearborn and set up in exact reproduction.

There, on Oct. 21, the jubilee of the invention of the incandescent light, Mr. Edison will re-enact his discovery in the very room in which he made it. The anniversary observance will be sponsored by the Edison organization, the National Electric Light Association, Mr. Ford and

public utilities throughout the country.

"The chief purpose of the museum and institute," Mr. Ford's letter said, "is not merely to exhibit objects of historical interest, but to use them in such a way as to inspire students with the same zeal and sincerity which inspired Mr. Edison's researches. We shall have an operative museum and school that will be open to technical students everywhere."

Mr. Ford's request that the Edison collection owned by the Pioneers, which includes such inventions as the phonograph, the motion picture, the trolley car and radio, be given to the museum, probably will be acted upon and the collection moved from West Orange, N. J., to Dearborn before October.

At the bottom of Mr. Ford's letter Mr. Edison had written: "I have read this letter and in general approve of Mr. Ford's ideas in behalf of myself and my family."

MOVE TO FREE DE VALERA FAILS

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP)—Eamon de Valera, who is now serving a month's sentence in the Belfast jail for contravening an order against his entry into Northern Ireland, on Feb. 12 was offered his freedom provided he would promise not to enter Ulster again without asking permission, but he refused.

William Cosgrave, president of the Irish Free State Executive Council, had intervened in De Valera's behalf, asking that his release might be made "by an act of grace."

ARGENTINE PROPOSAL MADE AT BRUSSELS

BRUSSELS, Belg. (AP)—A proposal from Argentine delegates that reference be made to the Monroe Doctrine in the Pact of the League of Nations as being in the nature of a "regional agreement" was referred to a sub-committee of the League of Nations Union now in session here.

A report on international coinage also was taken up for consideration.



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Dentists urge special film-removing dentifrice

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COLLECTORS BID
HIGH FOR EARLY
HARDY EDITIONSFirst Novel Brings \$7800;
"The Dynasts" Sold
for \$1400

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Thomas Hardy's first book, "Desperate Remedies," published anonymously, fetched \$7800, said to be a record value for the book, at the dispersal sale of the library of Mrs. Albert E. Solomon, of New York, just held in the galleries of the American Art Association, James F. Drake, rare book dealer, was the successful bidder. The rare first issue of "The Dynasts," which brought \$1850 at the Jerome Kern Library dispersal sale held here recently, sold for \$1400 to George Grassberger.

Hardy items continued to hold their value at this sale, though not as the inscribed and annotated first editions that made for spectacular prices at the Kern auction. "Under the Greenwood Tree," went to A. J. Scheur for \$700; "Two on a Tower" to Mr. Drake for \$430; "A Pair of Blue Eyes," the incomplete manuscript of which brought \$34,000 at the Kern sale, to the Brick Row Book Shop for \$200; and a first edition of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," an inscribed copy of which brought \$600 at the Kern sale, for \$170.

Miscellaneous Items
Other items which attracted special attention from bidders included: Audubon's "Birds," to Mr. Grassberger for \$255; the collected set of Samuel Clemens, numbering 33 first editions, for \$55; the first issue of Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter," to Mr. Scheur for \$360; 30 volumes of Valentine's manuals to the Mendoza Book Shop for \$100; James Whitcomb Riley's poems and prose sketches for \$350; and Bruce Rogers' "The Song of Roland" for \$250.

Several good Kipling items were offered. Mr. Drake paid \$410 for a first edition of "Departmental Ditties" and \$320 for "Quartette, the Christmas annual of the Civil and Military Gazette." "Under the Deodars," the autograph presentation copy of which sold for \$500 at the Kern sale, went to the Brick Row for \$150; and "Wee Willie Winkie" went to the Brick Row for \$120.

Hutton Sale Announced
The most select collection of Dickens, Barrie, Shaw and Galsworthy that has been sold in New York this season will be offered for public dispersal at the galleries of the American Art Association, when the library of Thomas Hutton, of Leicester, England, is sold on Feb. 26. It represents an effort to collect a few authors completely, rather than to make a widely scattered and more pretentious collection.

Among the Barrie items of particular interest is a presentation copy of "When a Man's Single," and a first edition of "The Little Minister." The 114 Dickens items include 33 first editions, proofs, letters and original playbills. Seven copies of "The Pickwick Papers," one in parts, one accompanied by two Dickens letters and a perfect copy of the first issue, are in the selection, as is the only known complete set of the "Penny Pickwick," a plagiarism of the former that ran simultaneously with the genuine edition. There are three first editions of "Nicholas Nickleby," one an original subscriber's copy; two of "Dealings With the Firm of Dombey & Son"; two of "The Personal History of David Copperfield," and two of "Little Dorrit." There are the "Illustrations of Master Humphrey's Clock," by T. Stinson, one of the rarest items of Dickensiana, and an autograph letter to Madame de la Rue.

What is held to be one of the best Shavian items, the corrected galley

proofs of Fred Barlow's "George Bernard Shaw," with biographical notes in Shaw's autograph, is in this collection. It also includes Shaw's annotated copy of Locke's "Essay Concerning Human Understanding," his own copy of "The Quintessence of Ibsenism," his first work on the drama, with autograph corrections for the second edition; his own copy of "Dramatic Opinions and Essays with an Apology," with autograph corrections; and rough proofs, unpublished, of "Fanny's First Play," "Great Catherine," "Pygmalion," and so on.

Galsworthy's first book, "From the Four Winds," of which only 500 copies were printed, will be offered, among several other first editions by this modern; and a first edition of Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" and a presentation copy of Anthony Trollope's "Orley Farm."

Three Tacna-Arica
Solutions OfferedOne Is for Bolivian 'Corridor'
to Sea—Another for
'Buffer State'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MIAMI, Fla.—Three concrete suggestions were made regarding the possible settlement of the Tacna-Arica dispute at the University of Miami's Round Table on Pan-American Affairs by Dr. Victor Andres Belaunde and Richard J. Beamish.

Dr. Belaunde, a native of Peru and long connected with the diplomatic service of that country, suggested that a triangular confederation be formed by Chile, Peru and Bolivia, and that the disputed territory be made a federal district to be under the control of the three countries jointly.

Another suggestion was that a "corridor" be created along the railroad leading from the coast to Lapaz to give Bolivia access to the sea and that Peru take the disputed territory north of this corridor and Chile take that to the south.

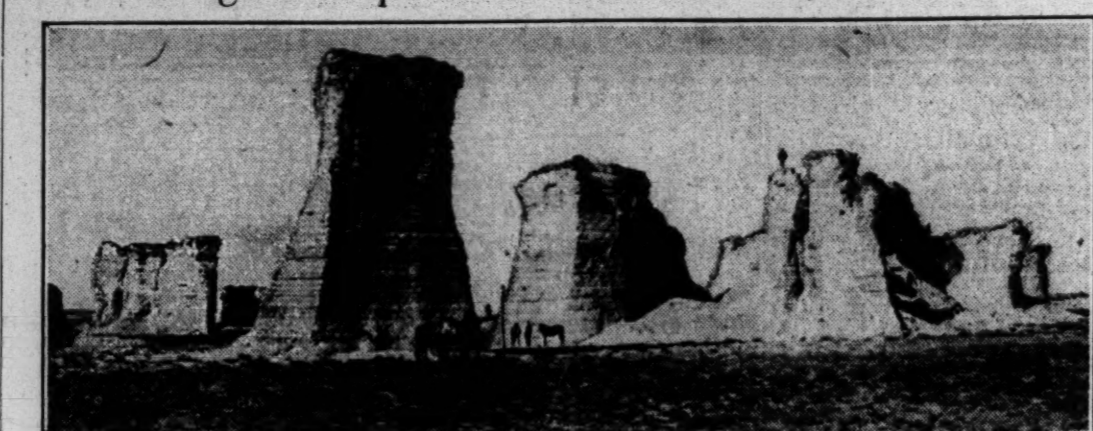
Mr. Beamish believed that the solution of the dispute would be reached by the formation of a small republic, a buffer state such as is often found in Europe, out of the land in dispute, its integrity to be guaranteed not only by the three countries concerned but also by other South American republics.

Dr. J. T. Holdsworth, professor of international law at the University of Miami, made the suggestion that perhaps the discovery of new and cheaper methods of extracting fertilizer from the air would make the nitrate beds in the Tacna-Arica desert less valuable so the cause of the dispute would disappear. "At present," he said, "it is a question of three dogs after one bone. Remove the bone and the dispute will end."

TWO ARMY FLIERS JUST
MISS ALTITUDE RECORD

DAYTON, O. (AP)—Flying to an approximate height of 39,000 feet, where the temperature was 76 degrees below zero, two Army fliers

Along the Euphrates or the Nile? No, in Kansas



From a Distance They Appear to Be an Old City, These "Pyramids" of Kansas. Geologically, They Are of Great Interest, for They Contain Fossils of Now Extinct Species.

High 'Pyramids'
of Kansas Once
at Bottom of Sea

(Continued from Page 1)

that at an early day this part of the country was the bed of the sea. Some 20 years ago it was not unusual to find in the banks of the river and along other streams of this country bones of animals now extinct.

REFORMATORY 'BOYS'
RECOUNT SUCCESSESOne Now Installs Burglar
Alarms in Banks

NEW YORK (AP)—A man who served five years of his youth in a reformatory for larceny now earns his living installing burglar alarms in banks.

He was one of the 200 unnamed "grads" who gathered Sunday at a reunion at the State Reformatory for boys at Rahway, N. J. Many of the former inmates drove up to the institution in their own cars, bringing wives and children with them. They in two-minute talks they told each other of the success they had achieved since leaving the institution.

INVESTMENT CLUB
TO ADMIT WOMEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Associated Investors, Inc., an investment club started here two and a half years ago has voted to admit women members having equal privileges with men. This organization now has 359 members who are paying in at the rate of \$5000 a month.

Funds set into an investment trust. Stock dividends are declared twice a year for the purpose of maintaining the price of the stock at a par value of \$120 a share. The latest of these dividends, paid at the beginning of the year, was 95 per cent.

High 'Pyramids'
of Kansas Once
at Bottom of Sea

(Continued from Page 1)

Long ago, an early settler homesteaded the land upon which the pyramids stand, using the wall of one as a side for his little cabin. He failed to prove upon it and it reverted to the Government. As the surrounding soil is of a yellow substance and practically devoid of vegetation, it has offered no inducement to other settlers and remains today in the hands of the Government.

For many years these Pyramids have been a favorite spot to picnickers and as a result, the sides of the rocks are almost covered with names which have been carved upon them. Some two miles from Arkansas City, Kan., are similar formations.

P. S. DU PONT TO HAVE
BIG CONCERT ORGAN

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Arrangements have been made by Pierre S. du Pont for the manufacture of a concert organ to supplant one in use at Longwood Gardens, Pa., his country estate.

It will be one of the largest in the country. The present Longwood organ will be rebuilt and transferred to the new auditorium given to the University of Delaware by H. Rodney Sharp.

The new organ will be 63 feet wide, 25 feet deep and 40 feet high and will consist of four key boards, 161 speaking stops, 10,400 pipes, the larger of which will be 32 feet long and weigh close to 1000 pounds.

from the United States issued at Canadian customs houses at international boundary points in New Brunswick during the year 1928 for stays of longer periods than 24 hours and less than 60 days total 30,670 for the complete calendar year, as compared with 22,946 in 1927. The returns further show that 437,730 United States owned automobiles entered New Brunswick in 1928.

6-Year-Old Pension
Dispute SettledDublin Will Honor Privy
Council Decision in Cases of
Retiral Before March 1

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—A six-year-old dispute concerning pensions for British civil servants employed in the Irish Free State is at last settled. Capt. Henry Margesson announced this briefly on behalf of the British Treasury in the House of Commons, adding that the terms of agreement would be given out simultaneously in Dublin and London after the Daily Reassemble this month.

The dispute, although it involved only about £200,000, has raised much feeling, owing to the hardship involved to British workers who were transferred to the Free State when the Anglo-Irish Treaty was passed.

The Privy Council, which is the Supreme Court of Justice in the British Empire, has taken a different view of the Irish Free State's liability regarding these pensions from that entertained by the Irish courts. By an arrangement now made, it is understood that Dublin will honor the Privy Council's decision in the case of every civil servant retired or dismissed before March 1 next.

It is proposed to introduce identical legislation in London and Dublin to give effect to this arrangement, as some amendment to the Anglo-Irish Treaty is involved.

NEW BRUNSWICK SHOWS
INCREASE IN TOURISTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FREDERICTON, N. B.—Final returns showing the volume of motor tourists' travel into New Brunswick from the United States during 1928, which have just been received at the Bureau of Provincial Information and Tourist Travel here from the Federal Department of National Revenue collectors in the Province, indicate an increase of 33.7 per cent in American motor tourist travel to this Province over 1927.

Permits for tourists' automobiles

Girls From 21 Colleges Get Jobs
to See How Less Fortunate FareLive in Cheap Lodgings and Tramp Streets Till They
Get Something or Other to Do, Then Try
to Live on What They Earn

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—How does it feel for a girl to earn \$13.02 a week at mechanical labor and live on \$10.32?

Twenty-four college girls who tried it incognito last summer vacation in Chicago factories know something about it, and as many more student sociologists this year are going to find out how it feels, thanks to leadership of the National Y. W. C. A.

An invitation has been issued for the ninth summer project of students in industry. "This is not a money-making affair," the Y. W. C. A. warns in its announcement. "Wages have barely covered expenses in the past. It is not a lark. Only students who desire to share intelligently in making possible a better world have sufficient motive for joining this venture."

Girls who last year on a hot July day came to Chicago for 21 colleges, hunted themselves cheap lodgings and set out to "land jobs" have told their experiences for the benefit of other industrial students.

A conference at Hull House, then off to their new homes with alarm clocks set for 5:30 a. m., and the project was opened.

At the end of the first day 18 had "work," the report continues. "However, four girls did find it necessary to walk for two or three days. One, after four days' searching, took night work."

The girls toiled in laundries, in lamp-shade factories, in the stock yards; they folded boxes, pasted labels, linked shoes. Having no in-

dustrial experience, they could not aspire to skilled jobs. Some joined trade unions; others had to sign "yellow dog contracts" to the effect that they would not ally with organized labor. One was "fired." Each week the student workers came together three times for study and recreation and the joy of swapping experiences.

Goldie Waite, of Kansas Wesleyan University, reported experiences that were typical. "As the weeks elapsed," she said, "working beside these girls whose parents came from the old country, learning from them to use our hands more skillfully, talking with them as we worked or sat about eating lunches from newspaper packages or brown paper sacks, coming to know their hopes and desires, we were brought to realize that they and we differed not in interests or desires so much as in opportunities and economic conditions."

Miss Waite also found that theorizing about industrial conditions in college classes could not begin to teach what she learned through experience. She recalled a remark she had heard before going to work. "Surely overtime is all right; the worker gets paid time and a half; he ought to be glad for overtime."

"Do you suppose," she asked after hearing her comrades' trials on the job, "that the girl who found in her pay envelope \$1.50 for 10 hours of overtime would argue fervently to justify extra hours? Might not the girl who worked 10 hours a day for 20 days straight question the justice of a system which demanded such from the worker?"

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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page.)

1. 1528
2. When "inform" is meant.
3. The abolition of the corner saloon.
4. 2,500,000,000 marks.
5. Stephen A. Douglas.

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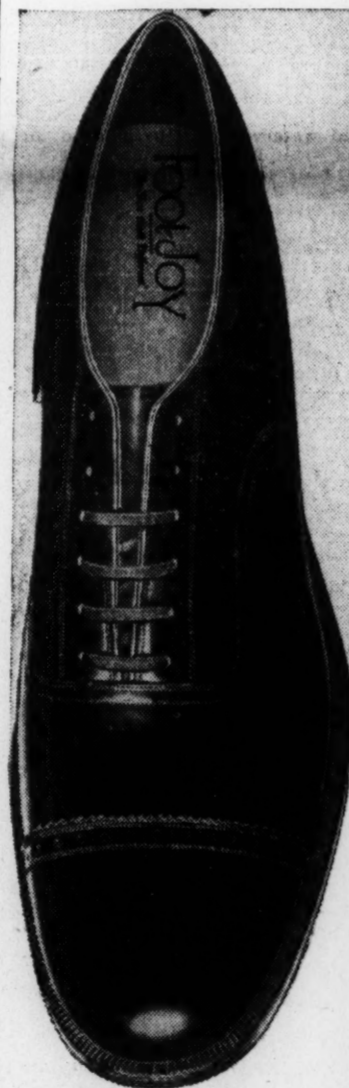
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WATER SUPPLY IS PROBLEM OF THREE NATIONS

Present Discussion Centers on Rivers Between Mexico and United States

WASHINGTON (AP)—Water has become a complicated and controversial subject of international importance between the United States and its neighbors, Canada and Mexico. For the present the Canadian controversy is somewhat in abeyance, but the situation with regard to Mexico is coming to the fore with a meeting of the Mexican-American International Water Commission to be held soon.

It will be concerned chiefly with problems relating to use of the waters of the lower Rio Grande, of the Colorado, and of the Tiajuana rivers. The commission will endeavor to reach an agreement upon which to base a treaty.

Each river presents a different proposition, but it has been deemed advisable that the three be considered together as an easier means of reaching an adjustment. On the Rio Grande about two-thirds of the water is furnished by Mexico; on the Colorado all of the water is furnished by the United States, and on the Tiajuana the larger portion of the water is furnished by the United States.

In the case of the Colorado River is the question of whether navigation rights apply and have been recognized. There is also the question of how far the United States is to recognize existing uses in Mexico as against later rights in the United States, and whether rights of the United States are to be regulated by the flow as it will be regulated by storage. In this connection, the Boulder Dam recently authorized by Congress comes into the picture of the international water controversy.

On the Rio Grande there appears to be opportunity for a large international reservoir along the river. On the lower reaches of the Rio Grande there has been a rapid growth of irrigation taking place both on the Mexican and American sides of the river.

The Tiajuana at times is a bed of dry sand with no water flowing on the surface. Its intermittent discharge is so valuable that Mexico is planning, and has begun, the construction of storage and diversion works which cost between \$14,000,000 and \$16,000,000.

On the American side of the boundary the city of San Diego is vitally concerned in securing an agreement that will enable it to build a reservoir in the channel of the Tiajuana River on the boundary, one end in Mexico and the other in the United States, so as to store the run-off from the American tributaries.

500 Workers Start Bombay Industry

Indian Trade to Be Cared For at New Assembly Plant of General Motors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—A new industry has been inaugurated in India with the opening of a motorcar factory in Bombay. General Motors Limited have installed their Bombay assembly plant. Various types of cars are to be built up from the manufactured elements which are imported.

The size of the new buildings may be judged from the floor space, which measures 340,000 square feet. Of the three sheds, by far the biggest is the main production building, where the

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actual assembling of the cars is carried out. At present over 500 workmen are employed, and this number will gradually be doubled as the works reach their normal running capacity. There are about 80 Americans and Europeans on the staff; the remainder consisting of labor recruited locally.

The company's range of business will extend over a territory almost as large as the United States of America, comprising as it does India, Ceylon, Afghanistan and eastern Persia. The plant itself is of the most up-to-date type, embodying the latest time-saving and labor-saving devices.

A section of the shed is reserved as a training school for garage men and mechanics, an interesting development in motor service in India. A little business training is also thrown in for those who need it.

With Congress Day by Day

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Henrik Shipstead (F-L), Senator from Minnesota, offered a resolution asking the Federal Reserve Board to say whether it had any agreements with the Bank of England or other foreign banks about changes in rediscount rates.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee has been asked to hold hearings on the nomination of Arthur Batchelder, of Massachusetts, and C. M. Jansky Jr., of Minnesota, to the Radio Commission.

Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, charged that efforts were being made to halt the Senate's inquiry into Indian affairs. He said he would ask for the discharge of the audit committee if it did not act soon on the resolution authorizing an extension of the investigation after March 4.

The Senate adopted a conference report on the independent offices appropriation bill defeating an objection by Senator Shipstead, who sought retention of an amendment by which the sea service bureau of the Shipping Board would have been abolished. The vote was 53 to 11 for the report.

Establishment of a board of civil service appeals to hear appeals from decisions of the Civil Service Commission and abolishment of the personnel classification board introduced in 1923 was proposed in a bill introduced by Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa.

The House Ways and Means Committee decided to conclude its tariff hearings on March 1.

The Senate and the House observed Lincoln's birthday anniversary with the reading of the Gettysburg speech.

Plans for the departure of President and Mrs. Coolidge for Northampton, Mass., soon after the Hoover inauguration ceremony were disclosed.

The Senate Immigration Committee has before it proposed postponement of national origins clause of Immigration Act.

The House passed \$6,000,000 farm relief bill for storm-stricken south-eastern states.

BIG APPLES TO BERLIN LESSER GO TO LONDON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Queensland, Germany demands big apples, while Britain prefers them medium-sized, declared L. R. Macgregor, state marketing director. In a recent address here, he advised farmers to increase their output of the marketable fruit. On the other hand the Queensland banana, he said, would not stand transportation to world markets. It would be foolish, therefore, to produce bananas and infatuate, he advised, without due regard to the demand within Australia.

The marketing director further advised farmers to devote more attention to research in agricultural economics.

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News of FREEMASONRY

By ROBERT I. CLEGG 33°
Editor-in-Chief, The Masonic History Co.

THE Grand Lodge of Texas has had a petition from 12 brethren at Beirut in Syria, Asia Minor, seeking permission to establish a Masonic Lodge. This application was necessarily denied. The brethren wished to conduct their work in the Arabic language and as the Grand Lodge of Texas requires all its lodges to carry on their labors exclusively in English there could be no alternative while the law on the subject stands in its present form. Not all Grand Lodges adopt the same rules. Uniform language is an instance of variation because of local requirements. The Grand Lodge of the Philippines uses two authorized languages, English and Spanish, and the official proceedings are printed in both. An interpreter is necessary at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge and to preserve due harmony among the official family selection of a Grand Master is made alternatively from the two language groups.

Edgar A. McCulloch of Little Rock, new chairman of the Federal Trade Commission at Washington, was from 1909 to 1927 chief justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas. He was elected Grand Junior Warden of Arkansas in 1905, Grand Senior Warden in 1907, and served as Grand Master in 1908-9. He continues active in Masonic service, being chairman of the committee on Masonic Law and Usage of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, Past Master of Marianna Lodge No. 171, Grand Representative of Arkansas in the Grand Orient of the United States, and Commander of Knights Templar in Arkansas. He has held office in the Arkansas Consistory of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.

Delaware has a Past Grand Masters' Association organized among other important objectives to preserve, maintain and observe the ancient landmarks and to aid in the enforcement of sound Masonic jurisprudence.

The Grand Lodge of Wyoming has provided for life membership for members of lodges. The member desiring to be free of the further payment of dues pays into the funds of his lodge a lump sum sufficient to earn at 4 per cent annually an amount equal to the yearly dues paid by him. The lodge is at liberty to authorize its officers to agree to the making of life members or not to do so as it may decide is best for the organization.

The Grand Lodge of New York sent a mission to Europe and the purpose of this quest has been explained by one of the members of this commission in his report on foreign correspondence submitted to the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of his State, Brother Ossian Lang says: "It started from a desire to do our share toward healing the wounds of the war, to bring peace and messages of good will to Brethren who were cast down by the upheavals and heartrending misery all around them, and to learn and serve. The work has grown through the hundreds of personal contacts established until now the correspondence with Brethren abroad has become one of the finest Masonic influences for mutual good and the strengthening of the Craft in other lands as well as in our own jurisdiction. The Lord has blessed the undertaking and made it a vehicle for exchanges of fraternal confidences which has given a more profound meaning to the Brotherhood of Man and opened our hearts and eyes to a vision of world-wide co-operation for the good of all mankind. The five points of fellowship have been put to practical test, and we feel we are richer for the experience. Nothing that pen may write or tongue explain can equal in results what heart to heart communion does."

A letter to the Christian Science Monitor presents a problem of some difficulty. The communication submits an inquiry for which the writer expresses appreciation in advance for the desired information. The question reads: Will you kindly advise me when the Masonic organization was first established? If the inquiry refers specifically to the present organization and desires to know when this body of Freemasons was first set up with the constitutional regulations then adopted for its government, we must assign the date as 1717. At that time the Grand Lodge of England was organized at London and from that body, and with the fundamental laws

accepted by it, other Grand Lodges have been established the world over. There were lodges existing in the Grand Lodge of England and the origin of the lodge system is obscure. When and where the first Masonic lodge came into being is a matter on which much has been written and about which no little difference of opinion has developed.

Of these theories there are several classes. One traces the practices of the Craft to the ancient ceremonies and teachings found in the mysteries of Greece, Rome and Egypt. Another finds them among the Dionysian Craftsmen of Syria and the neighboring East. Then there are the curiously related theories of traveling workmen in Italy and particularly at Como. We have other parallel customs in the early English Glides of the Middle Ages. The struggle of the Stuart adherents to place a Jacobite king on the throne furnishes certain very interesting probabilities, and there are also the sources of Teutonic and Norwegian traditions in Europe as well as those of the Mayan and other Central American races carrying back the threads of a strangely associated series of resemblances.

From the Men's House of various primitive tribes to the modern Masonic lodge there is a linkage of initiation having much in common. Masonic ritual with its characteristic seeking and finding, the search and the discovery, exhibits rays of that history of human progress, from the building of the House of God by King Solomon, to the visit of the faithful in search of the risen Lord.

The Masonic Home at Franklin, Ind., has two permanent guests, Brothers J. B. Borer and James Humes, both born in 1834. The first of these brethren was born in March, the other in May of that year. Brother Borer was raised in West Point, Ind., in 1851. Of his 94 years he has been a Freemason for 71.

By a surprising coincidence at the semiannual reunion of the Scottish Rite brethren at the House of God, a member of Dexter Lodge No. 156 received the instruction from his old school-teacher, John W. Gibson, president over the work of the seventeenth degree. The candidate received his first training in the public schools of Butler County more than 37 years ago and his first teacher was Brother Gibson. The two had not met since that time until at the reunion when the latter had the pleasure of communicating "more light." Dexter Lodge No. 156, of which the candidate is a member, has a membership of 138. Of these, fifty-seven are thirty-second degree Masons, two have received the eighteenth degree and one the fourteenth degree making a total of sixty, or nearly 50 per cent of the Blue Lodge who are Scottish Rite Masons. Of these sixty, five are life members of the Consistory.

John Reese, of Broken Bow, Nebraska, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., recently observed his sixtieth anniversary as a Mason, having been made a Master Mason in Mad River Lodge No. 161, at West Liberty, Ohio, on Nov. 18, 1868, for the last twenty-seven years he has held his membership in Emmet Crawford Lodge No. 148 of Broken Bow. He is also a member of Horeb Chapter, R. A. M., Scotch Commandery, K. T., and Arrow Chapter, O. E. S., and has just received the fifty-year badge of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska.

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PROTECT SEA ANIMALS, URGES BRITISH REPORT

Whales and Seals May Be Saved From Possible Extinction Same as Buffalo

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The question of affording whales, seals and other useful sea creatures protection similar to that which has been successfully accorded to such corresponding land animals as the buffalo of the North American continent, is discussed in a report just issued over the names of David T. Jones, Chairman, Fisheries Board, Scotland, and Henry G. Maurice, Fisheries Secretary, Whitehall, who represented Britain at the Copenhagen meeting of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea.

In the whaling committee special stress was laid on the importance of obtaining comprehensive statistics of operations all over the world, and it was hoped that the League of Nations might be of assistance in procuring statistics from countries not represented on the council. The opinions of the governments concerned are also to be asked whether, pending the result of investigations now in progress, a limit could be set to whaling operations; whether there could be a general application of measures to secure the protection of immature whales and females accompanied by calves; if there could be the prohibition of fishing in areas where the general condition of whales is so poor that fishing is wasteful and uneconomic; and whether absolute protection could be afforded to species of whales proved to have been so seriously reduced in numbers as to be in danger of practical extinction.

Representatives of the League of Nations visited the council to discuss the question of the international regulation of fishing and a memorandum to the League was adopted by the council. In this it was stated that the members of the council were responsible to their respective governments, and the council was not therefore in a position to submit to another body with a different constitution concrete proposals involving international action. The general question submitted by the League was "whether, under what conditions, in respect of what species and in what regions international protection of the fauna of the sea might be established." This had been taken under three heads referring to (1) food fishes, (2) seals, sea-lions, etc., and (3) the great cetaceans.

Much has been written and more has been said about modern progress, with its radical changes in customs, practices and innovations. Research has become almost a family by-word along with budgets and things that were seldom thought of by the average individual a few years ago. And now the shifting of the sands has reached the Chinese laundry, an institution that may be found "just around the corner" in practically every city and town in the United States.

"No checkers no washes," the vernacular of the street, became by common usage a recognized figure of speech. The familiar receipt for the bundle of laundry left at the Chinese laundry became a landmark in the community. The Chinese inscription, whether figures or letters, served as identification, and provided a certain romance in that it was not intelligible to the bulk of Americans.

Now, said to relate, the march of progress is bringing about the elimination of the romantic characters on Chinese laundry checks in many places, and the torn pink or yellow slip given out to customers now has such prosaic letters and numerals as "B 4" or "E 21," etc., which even "he who runs may read." No longer does one gaze at the strange characters formerly found on the checks, with wonder and an instinctive curiosity as to their meanings.

The shelves of the Chinese laundries, piled high with neatly wrapped bundles of clean laundry still show some Chinese characters, but they are on packages that have remained uncalled for longer than the usual period. All the newer ones have the English lettering and numbers, leaving nothing but the color and torn sides to remind us of the old custom.

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PROTECT SEA ANIMALS, URGES BRITISH REPORT

Whales and Seals May Be Saved From Possible Extinction Same as Buffalo

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The question of affording whales, seals and other useful sea creatures protection similar to that which has been successfully accorded to such corresponding land animals as the buffalo of the North American continent, is discussed in a report just issued over the names of David T. Jones, Chairman, Fisheries Board, Scotland, and Henry G. Maurice, Fisheries Secretary, Whitehall, who represented Britain at the Copenhagen meeting of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea.

In the whaling committee special stress was laid on the importance of obtaining comprehensive statistics of operations all over the world, and it was hoped that the League of Nations might be of assistance in procuring statistics from countries not represented on the council. The opinions of the governments concerned are also to be asked whether, pending the result of investigations now in progress, a limit could be set to whaling operations; whether there could be a general application of measures to secure the protection of immature whales and females accompanied by calves; if there could be the prohibition of fishing in areas where the general condition of whales is so poor that fishing is wasteful and uneconomic; and whether absolute protection could be afforded to species of whales proved to have been so seriously reduced in numbers as to be in danger of practical extinction.

Representatives of the League of Nations visited the council to discuss the question of the international regulation of fishing and a memorandum to the League was adopted by the council. In this it was stated that the members of the council were responsible to their respective governments, and the council was not therefore in a position to submit to another body with a different constitution concrete proposals involving international action. The general question submitted by the League was "whether, under what conditions, in respect of what species and in what regions international protection of the fauna of the sea might be established." This had been taken under three heads referring to (1) food fishes, (2) seals, sea-lions, etc., and (3) the great cetaceans.

Much has been written and more has been said about modern progress, with its radical changes in customs, practices and innovations. Research has become almost a family by-word along with budgets and things that were seldom thought of by the average individual a few years ago. And now the shifting of the sands has reached the Chinese laundry, an institution that may be found "just around the corner" in practically every city and town in the United States.

"No checkers no washes," the vernacular of the street, became by common usage a recognized figure of speech. The familiar receipt for the bundle of laundry left at the Chinese laundry became a landmark in the community. The Chinese inscription, whether figures or letters, served as identification, and provided a certain romance in that it was not intelligible to the bulk of Americans.

Now, said to relate, the march of progress is bringing about the elimination of the romantic characters on Chinese laundry checks in many places, and the torn pink or yellow slip given out to customers now has such prosaic letters and numerals as "B 4" or "E 21," etc., which even "he who runs may read." No longer does one gaze at the strange characters formerly found on the checks, with wonder and an instinctive curiosity as to their meanings.

The shelves of the Chinese laundries, piled high with neatly wrapped bundles of clean laundry still show some Chinese characters, but they are on packages that have remained uncalled for longer than the usual period. All the newer ones have the English lettering and numbers, leaving nothing but the color and torn sides to remind us of the old custom.

JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER
EXPERT REPAIRING
BEADS
RE-STRING & REPAIRED
50¢ and Up
ARTHUR W. FITZ
BOSTON, MASS.

HATHAM CREAM CHEESE<

ECONOMIC FACTS BEING DUG OUT FOR HOOVER USE

National Survey of Business
Currents to Be Basis of
Reform Efforts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Substantial foundation blocks of information, for Mr. Hoover's use in building a strong economic structure during his Administration, will be assembled and examined here on Feb. 19 by the committee of commercial, financial and industrial leaders who quarried them.

Carrying out a line of investigation approved by the President-elect, this committee-with-the-long-name—It is called the Committee on Recent Economic Changes of the President's Unemployment Conference—has been engaged, according to its secretary, Edward E. Hunt, in preparing a report which will "constitute appraisal of recent economic shifts, and changes in the United States, covering more than a year of research looking toward the strengthening of our industrial, commercial and financial policy."

Man With the Dinner Pail
With an eye on the man with the dinner pail, and his family, Mr. Hoover, in preparing his plan to do away with business depression and periodic cycles of unemployment, has used his powers of organization to further the work begun in 1925-26 by the Conference on Unemployment.

As a result of his efforts to focus professional attention on the solution of recurrent periods of depression, this survey of business booms and depressions and their effect on employment has been conducted in collaboration with the National Bureau of Economic Research and a program of action prepared.

Following Mr. Hoover's return from South America, the committee-with-the-long-name held a meeting in Washington, and the meeting on the nineteenth will bring out the economic findings unearthed since then.

At the January conference Mr. Hunt pointed out that more than 100 research experts and others had joined in the survey to develop a composite picture of shifting economic currents in the United States so that these changes could be observed with a view to revealing the factors of stability and instability in the economic structure.

Co-operation of Fact Finders
In making its survey the National Bureau of Economic Research has had the co-operation of other qualified fact-finding agencies, individuals, and departments of the Government. The undertaking was made possible by grants from the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial.

As the survey covers a period in the Nation's history characterized by changes in many phases of national life, facts running counter to popular impressions may be looked for in the report of the committee.

Among the subjects which are expected to be discussed are the significance of increased expenditures for such popular products as the automobile and radio, movements of population from city to country and vice versa, appearance of new and abandonment of older industries, prevalence of hand-to-mouth buying, concentration of wealth in certain states and foreign markets and their relation to national prosperity.

Maine Indians Cold to Electric Lights

Many Refuse to Give Up
Their Candles After
Reservation Is Wired

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EASTPORT, Me.—Electricity has been introduced into the 160-year-old reservation of the Passamaquoddy Indians on the St. Croix River.

When the electric lights were first turned on, it was an event of much importance to the Indians, but many families of the village will continue with tallow candles, or no lights, in their homes. Many go to bed early enough to get along without lights of any kind.

Even the 150-year-old town of Little River, Perry, two miles from the Indian reservation, did not have electric lights installed until late last fall, when the country roads were lighted properly for the first time.

MORE BOMB PLOTS FOUND IN MEXICO

Kidnaping of Calles' Daughter
Also Threatened

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Bombing and kidnaping threats made against some of the most prominent figures in Mexican public life have caused heavy police guards to be placed about their homes.

Against this background there appeared in the newspapers a new designed statement of President Emilio Portes Gil saying the Government was convinced that "exalted fanat-

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cal (Roman) Catholics" were responsible for the bombing of his train Feb. 10.

Deportation of a Swede, an Italian and a consul of Bolivia was ordered after they had expressed Roman Catholic sentiments, while three more bombs were discovered in the offices and homes of prominent Mexicans, whose names were not revealed.

President Portes Gil, former President Calles, and other prominent Mexicans have received threats similar in appearance to those received by General Obregon prior to his assassination, police headquarters has revealed. Messages to President Calles threatened kidnaping of his daughter, Ernestina, who is Mrs. T. A. Robinson, wife of an American.

Negroes Receive Harmon Awards

Three Honored for Notable
Work in Literature
and Religion

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—William E. Harmon Awards for Distinguished Achievement among Negroes were presented to Claude McKay, Miss Nella Larsen and Dr. Channing M. Tobias at formal exercises held on Lincoln's Birthday at the Mother Zion Church here.

Miss Larsen and Mr. McKay each received \$400 a gold medal for literary achievements; the bronze medal and \$100 for outstanding service in the field of religion were bestowed on Dr. Tobias. As Mr. McKay is traveling in Morocco, the award was received for him by James Weldon Johnson.

Malvin Gray Johnson received an award of \$250, donated anonymously, for his painting "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot" which was displayed at the Exhibit of the Work of Negro Artists held under the auspices of the Harmon Foundation.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise delivered an address in which he characterized the achievements as the sort of self-liberation without which "liberation from without means little."

The awards were a part of the third annual series of Harmon Awards for Distinguished Achievement Among Negroes, which are granted for outstanding work in literature, fine arts, science, business, religious service, education and music.

Similar ceremonies were held in Ettrick and Lawrenceville, Va., Tuskegee and Washington, when presentations were made to recipients of the awards in those states. Presentations to successful contestants in Indianapolis, Philadelphia and Chicago were made at exercises conducted on Feb. 10.

PAINTINGS CALLED SPURIOUS
BERLIN (AP)—Prof. Ludwig Justi, director of the National Gallery who was appointed by the Prussian criminal police to pass on the genuineness of about 30 paintings credited to the Dutch artist Vincent Van Gogh, said today that he would report his belief that they were spurious. The paintings had been sold at an average of \$12,000 each by Otto Wacker, an art dealer who maintains their genuineness.

It is a curious fact that, while the house was built between 1750 and 1752 by Amos Adams, for a parsonage to the First Church in Roxbury, diagonally across the street from it, the name "Dillaway House" became attached to it through the residence there, many years later, of a man named Dillaway, a character in the office of his day, who held every office in the parish except that of preacher, was once a schoolmaster, long a trustee of Roxbury Latin School and, in general, well earned the notice he received as "one of the serviceable worthies of his time."

Gen. John Thomas took over the parsonage for a headquarters during the siege of Boston, and there seems no question that Washington often came to the house for conferences with Marion, Greene, Putnam and other officers of the high command. After the evacuation of Boston the

Washington Conferred Here



This House in Roxbury, Mass., built in 1750-1752 as a Parsonage of the First Church of Roxbury, Got Its Name, Dillaway, From a Resident There in Later Years. Historical Societies Hope to Move It to a New Site for Preservation.

Move to Save Old Colonial House in Roxbury Takes Definite Form

Legislature Defers Action on Dillaway House, Whose
Site Has Been Chosen for School, in Order
to Take Steps to Preserve It

The bill introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature, referring to the preservation of the pre-Revolutionary Dillaway House in Roxbury, and which has been put over to the next annual session in order to afford a study of details in connection with its preservation, focuses interest on one of the few remaining examples of the architecture of its period left in New England and the scene of many interesting incidents in Massachusetts history.

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Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. George A. Moore, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. M. M. Pierce, London, Eng.; Mrs. Margaret Fletcher, London, Eng.; Mrs. E. L. G. Rushmore, Marquette, Mich.

Individuals, that a compromise may be effected with the Boston School Committee for the preservation of the house.

It is located on a site where a schoolhouse is to be built and those interested in its preservation hope that the compromise may result in its removal to a site agreed upon by all participating elements, in order that this good among the fewer and fewer examples extant of early Colonial architecture may not be lost.

Trade-Mark Pact Drawn Tentatively

Limit of 20 Years Placed for
Protection Among Signa-
tory Nations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Satisfactory headway is being made by the Pan-American Trade-Mark Conference here in developing a method of protecting copyrights and in suppressing unfair competition in the Americas. Draft treaties have been considered and a tentative pact drawn up. Under its conditions the contracting states agree to grant to persons in other states signatories to the treaty "the same rights and recourses which their laws concede to their own citizens or domiciled persons with respect to manufacturing, commercial or agricultural trade-marks, protection of commercial names and repression of unfair competition and false indications of origin."

The period of protection for trade marks, the treaty provides, shall be the same as that granted in the country of origin but at no time shall these exceed 20 years from the date title to the mark was acquired. The treaty provides that the commercial name of persons domiciled in any of the contracting states "shall be protected in all the others without necessity of the registration or deposit and whether it forms part of a mark or not."

Salvation Army Council Finds Gen. Booth Unfit

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES, Eng. (AP)—The high council of the Salvation Army on Feb. 13 adjudicated Gen. Bramwell Booth unfit for service as general of the Army. The vote was 52 to 5.

ANOTHER "BAUMES LAW"
TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—The Assembly has passed the bill introduced by Assemblywoman Agnes C. Jones, Essex, which would provide for the life imprisonment of fourth offenders.

SHARP DECLINE IN EXODUS FROM ITALY RECORDED

Duce's Anti-Emigration
Policy Stems Flow of La-
bor to Foreign Parts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROME—The constant decline in the number of Italians who leave their native country to settle in foreign lands is a clear indication that the anti-emigration policy pursued during the last years by the Fascist Government is giving the desired results. Signor Mussolini has not only reversed the emigration policy of previous administrations but is doing his utmost to induce Italians resident abroad to return to Italy.

The figures just published by the Bureau of Statistics on the movement of Italy's population are significant. Since 1923, when the flow of emigration to trans-oceanic and continental countries had reached the high level of 391,000 persons, there has been a gradual reduction in the emigration figures. The number of emigrants was 377,000 in 1924, 292,000 in 1925, 270,000 in 1926, and 238,000 in 1927. In the first three months of 1928 only 35,943 Italians emigrated.

This reduction in the number of emigrants, however, has been accompanied by a progressive increase in the number of Italian immigrants. This return movement compensates in great measure the loss which is suffered every year by Italy in her population by the exodus of her workers to other countries. During the first five years of the Fascist regime the number of Italian immigrants was 932,000 as against 1,588,000 Italians who have emigrated. The excess of emigrants over immigrants during five years has therefore been of 656,000 persons—a figure which the Italian Government hopes further to reduce in forthcoming years.

Until recently the falling off in emigration was regarded with considerable concern in Italy, since it was believed that it would have an adverse effect upon many phases of Italian economic life. The United States Immigration Act of 1924 was at first considered with dismay, and in the years immediately following the war Italian authorities were faced with the difficult problem of providing work for the surplus Italian workers.

Signor Mussolini, however, has shaken the theory that emigration was a blessing for Italy. He maintains that Italy's demographic re-

sources "cannot be lavished with culpable generosity either on young nations desirous to increase their restricted man power or on old nations desirous to reinforce their impoverished strength with young blood." He trusts that his schemes for land reclamation, the increase of agricultural production, the construction of roads on a large scale and the exploitation of Italy's natural resources will suffice to provide work for everybody.

State Will Act on Baseball Fund

Violation of Corrupt Practice
Law Charged in Poll on
Sunday Games

Joseph E. Warner, Attorney General of Massachusetts, was prepared today to file a complaint in the Boston Municipal Court against the Boston National League Baseball Company and Orris J. Brusse, treasurer of the Outdoor Recreation League of Massachusetts, charging violations of the corrupt practices statute in the campaign for legalization of professional Sunday baseball in the state election last fall.

Mr. Warner made this announcement in a statement relating that his investigation has shown that expenditures of about \$30,000 made in behalf of the Sunday baseball legislation were made by the Boston National League Baseball Company by their own checks. "The Corrupt Practices Act forbids a corporation to spend money to influence an election. The campaign expense return of the Outdoor Recreation League, an organization formed for purposes of the campaign, shows certain inaccuracies," Mr. Warner said.

The decision to work for an amendment was made at a meeting on Tuesday of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Branch of the National Woman's Party.

"To force women out of night work by law and turn their jobs over to men means forcing women into unemployment or into employment which is less profitable or less desirable to them—otherwise they would not have engaged in night work," said the chairman of the committee.

"Investigations made by the National Woman's Party show that the so-called 'protective' laws are not a help but hindrance to women in industry. The law prohibiting women but not men from working at night has been found to be one of the greatest handicaps to women in earning their living."

"As proof that all working women do not want such a law, the National Woman's Party cites the fact that in New York women railroad workers, except conductors and guards, women reporters and printers on newspapers have obtained exemption from the law prohibiting women from working in certain occupations between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. Women restaurant workers are now in Albany seeking similar exemptions."

"Constantly increasing numbers of working women are demanding that if there are to be laws regulating industry, they shall be based on the nature of the work and not upon the sex of the worker."

**Spanish Woman Engineer
Runs Express on Time**
GIJON, Spain (AP)—Señorita Pilar Caraga of Madrid, Spain, first woman railroad engineer, brought the Madrid express into Gijon Feb. 13 on scheduled time.

The chief of the machine department of the Northern Trunk and another engineer sat beside Señorita Caraga, who has just been graduated from the engineers' school.

TO LEARN GREEK AND LATIN
BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CONSTANTINOPLE—A dispatch from Ankara announces the decision to teach ancient Greek and Latin in all Turkish universities. Dictionaries are now in process of compilation, and the new instruction will commence as soon as they are ready.

WOMAN'S PARTY OPPOSES LAW ON NIGHT WORK

Seeks to Make Proposed Mas-
sachusetts Restriction
Apply to Men Also

Seeking an amendment to the measure, so that it will apply to men and women alike, representatives of the Massachusetts branch of the National Woman's Party were in attendance today when the bill sponsored by the State Federation of Labor, for regulating the hours of labor of women and minors in manufacturing establishments, came up for a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries.

The bill in its present form would prohibit all women over 21 from being employed in any capacity for the purpose of manufacturing, before 6 o'clock in the morning or after 6 o'clock in the evening.

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Book-loving Boston approves—

This Globe-Wernicke Sectional Bookcase—now used in many Boston homes and offices. It protects books from dust, prevents disorder, and adds beauty.



A Globe-Wernicke section is adjustable to a few books or many. A single section with top and base is a complete bookcase. Add more sections as you need them.

This handsome bookcase is offered in natural wood finishes to harmonize with the furnishings of your home or office.

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THE Globe-Wernicke sectional bookcase is as popular in the homes of Boston as it is in offices. It does more than protect books from dust and disorder. Its clean straight lines and beautiful finish

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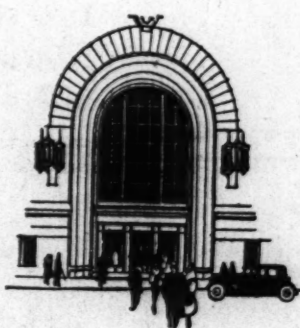


NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON

1784 ★ 1929

The fact that this bank has deposits greater by \$150,000,000 than any other New England bank indicates that successful New England businesses place high value on the services of a successful bank.



CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$50,000,000

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SCHAEFER AND COCHRAN MEET

Both Are the Final Contenders for 18.2 Balkline Championship

INTERNATIONAL 18.2 BALKLINE CHAMPIONSHIP
STANDING

Games	W	L	R	H	A	V
J. Schaefer, Chicago	2	1	0	0	0	0
W. Cochran, San Francisco	2	1	0	0	0	0
E. Hageman, Germany	2	1	0	0	0	0
K. Matsuyama, Japan	2	1	0	0	0	0
E. Hageman, Germany	2	1	0	0	0	0
P. Grange, France	2	1	0	0	0	0

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The two United States representatives in the international billiards championship at 18.2 balkline, Welker Cochran of San Francisco, and Jacob Schaefer of Chicago, will be the final contenders for the 1929 championship, as the result of Tuesday's play at the Level Club. They will meet Wednesday evening to settle the decision.

Kinney Matsuyama of Japan, who had been tied with Cochran for first place and needed only to win from Schaefer to make at least a tie for the title, dropped all the way back to fourth position as the result of Tuesday's play. First he lost to Schaefer, 4-0, and then to Cochran, 4-0, and then to Hageman, 4-0, and finally to Grange, 4-0.

The Japanese departed from his usual slow start in his game with Schaefer, making his first run right at the start and then falling off badly toward the finish. Schaefer got the honor at the start by closing a margin that the referee had to measure to decide the question. But he made only two before losing on a cue ball. Then Matsuyama made two fine shots to assemble the spheres and not until he had scored 120 did he relinquish his run. But after he was unsteady, though in general his play was better than Schaefer's, the latter having an utter lack of ability to play

good position, breaking the combinations he made almost as soon as they were beginning to work well. But after Matsuyama was leading at 245 to 73, at the end of the ninth inning, Schaefer suddenly found his stroke, and though his first run was only 54, Matsuyama added only four to his total in reply.

Then the American settled down to take the lead and was almost 50 ahead when he completed a run of 182, his second best in the tourney. The balance of the game found the Japanese striving hard to make up the deficiency. He was distanced in the eighteenth when Schaefer, finding the position of the balls to his liking right at the start, ran out the game with an unfinished 52. The score by innings:

Jacob Schaefer (white ball)—7 10 12 17 24 25 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

The evening game lacked interest for the greater part, though both of the contestants made good showings at the end of which he was leading by a big lead at the start, only to be overhauled and passed by the Belgian near the end of the contest, was the issue settled. The German was at his best during the first eight innings, at the end of which he was leading at 208 to 40. But as the game progressed, his usual skill in close play seemed to slacken, and Hageman finally hit his stride in the eighteenth inning, after trailing at 300 to 189, and three runs in succession of 131, 51 and an unfinished 22 settled the game and third place at once. The score by innings:

Edouard Hageman (white ball)—7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

NEW LEAGUE MAY BE FORMED
ST. LOUIS (AP)—The St. Louis National League Baseball Club and possibly other major league teams are considering establishing a Class D baseball circuit in southern Illinois, with a view to using the clubs as farms, it became known today. Although no official announcement has been made, it was known that F. C. Bartelme and Frank Rieker, assistants to C. B. Rieker, vice-president of the Cardinals, in minor league relations, had just returned from a tour of the Illinois territory, where they had been in conference with local men interested in baseball. Among cities visited were Harrisburg, Benton, Marion, Murphysboro, Duquoin, Cairo, all of Illinois and Paducah, Ky. Reports were that other major league clubs, presumably Detroit and Cleveland, were interested in the plan.

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BREAK IN TIE IS EXPECTED

All Three Teams Tied for Top in Court Race Face Hard Games for Week

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Team	W	L	Points	P.C.
Purdue	2	1	179	.833
Wisconsin	2	1	179	.833
Michigan	2	1	179	.833
Iowa	2	1	179	.833
Northwestern	2	1	179	.833
Illinois	2	1	179	.833
Ohio State	2	1	179	.833
Indiana	2	1	179	.833
Minnesota	2	1	179	.833
Chicago	2	1	179	.833

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Ten games in the next seven days should break up the three-cornered tie for first place in the basketball title race of the Intercollegiate Conference. Every member of the "Big Ten" faces two contests. The three leaders, Purdue University, University of Wisconsin and University of Michigan, each expect a pair of hard games, but none meets another of the trio.

By a curious coincidence, Purdue and Wisconsin encounter common rivals, Wisconsin visits Indiana University at Bloomington, Ind., on Saturday and receives Northwestern University at Madison, Wis., on Monday. Other games take Ohio State to Illinois on Saturday and University of Chicago on Monday; Chicago to University of Iowa on Saturday and Iowa to Minnesota on Monday.

Of the three leaders it looks as though Purdue has the most likely chance of getting a setback. The team, which was 29-2, appeared to revert to the old-fashioned stall and dribble, an uninteresting game to watch, but it was just as likely to swing back into a snappy short pass game, as it was to continue its stall.

What the other teams do to each other in the four games which do not involve the leaders appears to be of very much secondary concern at this time. The leading individual scorers follow:

Player, Position, College, Points

C. Murphy, C.	Purdue	27
D. Strickland, F.	Indiana	26
J. D. How, F.	Illinois	25
V. J. Gist, C.	Chicago	23
J. E. Truick, F.	Michigan	22
G. A. Van Hise, C.	Ohio State	22
H. E. Foster, F.	Wisconsin	21
W. Wilson, C.	Iowa	20
E. F. Tenhopen, F.	Purdue	19
G. W. Harmon, F.	Purdue	18
R. C. Chapman, C.	Michigan	17
E. M. McCracken, C.	Indiana	15
E. P. Dorn, F.	Illinois	15

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS
Cornell 23, St. Bonaventure 21.
Pennsylvania 33, Columbia 33.
Vermont 25, Norwich 12.
Yale 36, M. I. T. 26.
Providence 25, Norwich 12.
Idaho 26, Wash. State 26.
Washington 46, Montana 27.
Dartmouth 41, Catholic 18.
Rutland 48, George Washington 19.
West Virginia 34, Virginia 33.
Penn. M. C. 41, Delaware 18.
Illinois 35, La. State 22.
Eastern N. S. 35, Rose P. 10.
Phillips 42, Oklahoma 12.
Dubuque 23, Wisconsin S. of M. 20.
St. Olaf 55, McAlister 19.
Rutgers 35, Lehigh 35.

RUTH SHOWS GOLF PROWESS
ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (AP)—George St. Ruth, baseball's home-run king, displayed his golf prowess here by placing among the winners in the annual February amateur tournament at the Jungle Course here. Ruth scored a 79 in the qualifying round and a 78 in the final round, while Walter W. Adams, Jr., of St. Petersburg, was medalist with 76. The tournament, which was the 17th, started today.

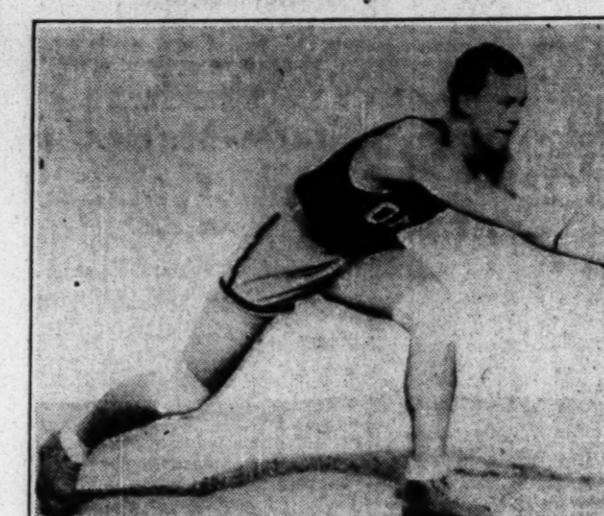
COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS
Boston A. A. Harvard 4.
Princeton 7, M. T. 1.
Mass. Aggies 4, Conn. Aggies 1.
Bowdoin 2, Colby 1.

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Leads Buckeye Court Five



CAPT. C. RICHARD LARKINS '31
Ohio State University Basketball Team of 1928

inactivity provides a factor of uncertainty. Coach W. E. Meanwell's boys have not met Northwestern this season, but they downed Indiana, 24 to 20, at Madison, H. E. Foster '30, and E. F. Tenhopen '29, right and left forwards, lead the Wisconsin scoring with 40 and 47 points, respectively. The team is heavy and uniformly tall, has a knack of keeping possession of the ball and shooting ability is fairly well distributed.

Illinois May Be Obstacle
Trouble should not be encountered by Michigan at Minnesota, but the Wolverines may find some at Illinois. Minnesota lost six games, all it played, and while it has a good point maker in G. H. Ottersness '29, right forward it is not well balanced and its losing margins have been mostly wide. Its loss, 35 to 22, to Illinois was the closest one it has had in some time. The Wolverines may find Illinois a puzzle. Coach J. C. Ruby's team played in the Chicago game, which was won 33 to 29, appeared to revert to the old-fashioned stall and dribble, an uninteresting game to watch, but it was just as likely to swing back into a snappy short pass game, as it was to continue its stall.

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TILDEN BOWS TO J. W. VAN RYN

Wins Only Seven Games in Three-Set Match at the Heights Casino

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—William T. Tilden 2d failed to maintain his old-time prestige as leader of American tennis, which has been his for the past nine years, and his reappearance on the courts after his suspension was marred Tuesday, when John W. Van Ryn of East Orange, N. J., former Princeton star, aided and abetted by J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, newly crowned Canadian champion, in the doubles, defeated the many-times champion, and his doubles partner in the Davis Cup, Francis T. Hunter, as well, in the final round matches of the Heights Casino invitation indoor tennis tournament.

In the singles, Van Ryn won in straight sets, 6-1, 6-4, 6-2, while in the doubles Van Ryn and Hall defeated Tilden and Hunter, 6-2, 9-7, 4-6, 7-6.

It was the all-round play of Van Ryn, rather than any intrinsic weakness of Tilden, that accounted for the victory. Van Ryn, as his best service, the former champion able to make any effective stand against the ability to get and place even the hardest drives and volleys of the Philadelphia player, as well as his best service, both of forehand and backhand, which the younger star showed. Van Ryn is also more of the Lacoete type of player, in that he is a steady, unflinching, and this gave him an advantage over Tilden, whose control was faulty at times from overconfidence. Van Ryn led off on service, and ran three games in a row at the start, by vigorous placing of the hard drives, which Tilden saved the next by his service. Tilden saved the next by his service, but the remaining three went to the New Jersey youth for the set.

Tilden saved the initial game of the second set with his service, but Van Ryn held his own on service to 2-4, and then went into the lead by breaking through in the next. Van Ryn then lost his service game, the only one in the match, making the score a tie at 3-3. But Tilden dropped the next game on his own service, and the New Jersey youth took his two remaining service games to win the set, 6-4.

The final set found Van Ryn breaking through on the cannon balls of Tilden in the opening game, and holding the advantage to 4-2. Then he volleyed Tilden into losing the next game and accounted for the match with service and placements.

The doubles were completed also, with each of the final teams having played and won a semifinal match.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

Team	W	T	L	Goals	Pts
Vancouver	19	5	5	53	40
Seattle	18	2	12	49	34
Portland	8	4	12	25	14
Victoria	6	6	14	47	18

SOMERS FEATURES GAME
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 12.—Continuing his pace set Monday night, Captain Somers shot the Vancouver Lions to their first victory in the Pacific Coast Hockey League, 2 to 1. Somers scored the first goal of the game in the opening period. Evans scored for Victoria a few minutes later, and late in the third period Somers broke the tie when he beat the goalie on a fast shot.

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Jorgensen Wins Dunn Ski Trophy

Defeats 19 Other Star Competitors, Making New Record on One Jump

LAKE PLACID, N. Y. (AP)—John Jorgensen, of the Norway Ski Club, New York City, defeated 19 other competitors from the United States and Canada to win the Dunn trophy for ski jumping, Class A, in the ninth annual tournament here.

Jorgensen jumped 51 meters and 53.5 meters, 167 feet and 179 feet, for a point score of 226.5. The 178-foot jump bettered by one foot the Intervalles Hill record set last year by Strand Mikkelson of the Greenfield, Mass., Outing Club. Mikkelson, defending his trophy, was third in Class A with a point score of 203.4. Rolf Monsen of the Brattleboro (Vt.) Outing Club, was second. His point score was 211.2.

Another representative of the Norway Ski Club, of New York, took first place in Class B jumping. He was Birger Torrisen, who made jumps of 40 and 45 meters and amassed 211.1 points. William Robes of the Hanover (N. H.) Ski Club, with 207.9 points, placed second, while Otto Jensen of the Norway Ski Club, New York City, made third with 207.1 points. While Robes made the longest jump in his class, his night jumper played his last game for the Pirates against the Canadiens here Tuesday night. Lowrey will be in a Pittsburgh uniform in the Boston game Thursday night.

PITTSBURGH-TORONTO TRADE
PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—W. Harold Cotton, left-winger of the Pittsburgh team of the National Hockey League, has been traded to Toronto for Gerald C. Lowrey, also a left-winger, Benjamin Leonard, Pittsburgh owner, made known Tuesday night. Cotton played his last game for the Pirates against the Canadiens here Tuesday night. Lowrey will be in a Pittsburgh uniform in the Boston game Thursday night.

WEBER TAKES MEDAL
ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Taking only four strokes over par in the face of a wind, Harold Weber, five times amateur golf champion of Ohio, captured the qualifying medal in the thirteenth annual St. Augustine Links, for the William R. Kenan Jr. trophy. The Inverness Club veteran scored a one 38-27-25, to lead a select field. Match play will start today under the supervision of John C. Farrell. United States open champion, and a number of metropolitan entrants will play.

MEDAL GOES TO GARRETSON
ORMOND BEACH, Fla.—Playing in the face of a gale which kept a great many qualifiers from completing their final rounds, R. C. Garretson of Ashland, succeeded in navigating the difficult Ormond Beach course in 74, one over par for the course, to lead a field of 79 players in the qualifying round of the Ormond Beach championship.

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Whitman at Work.

Walt Whitman's Workshop: A Collection of Unpublished Manuscripts, edited by Clifton Joseph Furness. Cambridge

ITH all the pomp of limited issue, fine typography, gravure and seemingly elegant binding and abundant scholarship, these chips from Whitman's workshop are given to the world. Mr. Furness at the outset is careful to insist that the interest of these hitherto unpublished documents is not so much of the sort to appeal to the collector, for they are of genuine value for the understanding of Whitman's development, his purposes both as poet and as publicist, and the psychology of the age. Here are drafts of discarded prefaces intended for "Leaves of Grass"; here are notes for public lectures, for which Whitman desired earnestly to reach the democracy from the platform. These lectures were to be on "The literature on democracy and on 'Adhesiveness'" (Whitman's characteristic name for what we should call international-mindedness), and on "The poetry and the arts of the future," the public lectures including the proper gestures and appropriate inflections of the voice.

There are notes on the slavery question and on "The Eighteenth century." The editor is active in his support of the Republican candidate, Fremont. Besides the aforesaid introductions to the "Leaves" there is an address "To the Foreign Reader," intended, however, for the domestic audience. A poem in a foreign language but for the personal copies of the "Leaves" sent as gifts to admirers in England and thus another proof of his loyalty to the doctrine of "free communication of thought." The editor is not scrupulous in composition, from the roughest drafts (sometimes no more than sentences whose connection has to be guessed at) to what appear to be final drafts almost ready for publication.

The interest in all lies in the multitudinous minute shafts of light that

they casy upon Whitman's thought and ways of work. That being the case, of course, the book will be of annotation; and the editor's comments from a mine of information about the poet. For the same reason it is impossible to give an adequate idea of the collection in brief space, and were one to begin to single out details for remark, there would be no end to what could be said. In necessity brief space, and that could be done, must summarise the best of the varied contents of the manuscripts. Lovers of "the good gray poet" will discover in them and in Mr. Furness's introduction a wealth of new material. Whitman's mentality but on the external events of his life. Additional interest is afforded by the fine facsimiles of some pages. S. C. C.

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Fashions and Dressmaking

New Modes for the Spring

By EILENE FOSTER

THE same subtle something in the atmosphere of Paris in the spring which inspires poets and painters to produce masterpieces of the pen and brush, seems also to influence those other ateliers where the scissors and needle are the mediums of expression, with the result that the costumes designed for the spring season are the most attractive and the most distinctive of the entire year. And not in many a long year have the costumes been so essentially springlike and altogether charming as those which have been prepared for the spring of 1929. In the first place, the materials are lovelier than ever before, abounding in soft wool, lustrous silk and diaphanous chiffons and mousselines in pastel colorings and charming designs which lend themselves admirably to the dainty frills and flounces with which feminine costumes are adorned, for the day of the plain, untrimmied frock is definitely over and the public is back in the days of "fluffy-ruffles." Even the popular two-piece jumper suit is seen no more save for real sports wear. American women have clung tenaciously to this type of frock, even adapting it in crêpe-de-chine and georgette for afternoon attire, but its knell has finally been sounded and the simple one-piece gown in light woolen material has taken its place for morning use, while the more elaborately trimmed frock of crêpe-de-chine, georgette and similar materials in plain or figured designs has supplanted it for the afternoon.

Woolen Materials

We have recently made a tour of the shops of the leading manufacturers of fabrics so that we may speak with authority of the materials which have been originated for the coming season. Let us begin with the wools. For the long coat for traveling, motoring and general sports wear we have new patterns in light-weight tweeds, some in indefinite checks, some in speckles and some in striking herring-bone designs in the usual beige and brown or shaded grays. There are also plain tweeds and homespun weaves in beige and light gray and a material which resembles coarse wool crocheted, called "Cordelia," which is particularly effective in black and white or brown and beige. A lighter weight in weight is asperic, a crêpy material which comes in plain colors or with streaks of black, several new varieties of the kasha family, and crepella, all of which are also used for the coat of the dressier type for afternoon wear. Materials for this also include fine silk or woolen reps, wool georgette and Leda, which bears a resemblance to light-weight broadcloth.

The favorite materials for the street frock are those of a crêpy weave, such as mousseline, mousseline, crepella and the like and, of course, the ever-popular jersey. Two new jerseys for sweaters are being shown by Rodier, one in a feathery texture (which reminded us of the old-fashioned "fascinator" of zephyr wool) which is called "dijersplume" and the other in heavy wool with large square holes called "delestron." These sweaters are worn with skirts of tweed, kasha, crepella and other light woolen materials. Rodier has a new material which is having a great success with several of the leading houses for street or afternoon frocks, which is like a heavy wool georgette and is called "rodelic."

Silk Fabrics

As for the silk materials, crêpe satin, crêpe-roumain, and crêpe de chine are still used in plain colors, and there are lovely new designs in printed crêpe-de-chines, georgettes, marisettes, and satins, which are a bit larger than those of last season, which ran to speckles and dots. This season's patterns are less geometrical and usually in floral designs which spread well over the background. Silk gabardine in checked or plaid design is a new material which is being extensively used for morning frocks, and sometimes for the street ensemble. For dressy afternoon and evening wear, taffeta moiré is a favorable material both in plain colors and in printed designs. The evening gown shown in the sketch, designed by Cheruit, is of this material in black, printed in shaded reds and orange. Faille, the old-fashioned silk of our grandmothers' time, though it can hardly be considered as an essentially springtime material, is also used extensively for the evening frock. Lace is still a favorite material for the afternoon and dinner or evening gown but in the lighter varieties—tulle, point d'esprit and Chantilly.

A new idea for the frock of printed mousseline-de-cote, which is always the prime favorite for spring and summer, is the use of a black foundation instead of one in beige or flesh, the darker bringing out the colors of the pattern much more vividly.

Prevailing Colors and Designs
As to the colors for the coming spring, these include all the dainty pastel shades of green, yellow, blue and pink, used for street costumes as well as for afternoon and evening

wear. Red is conspicuous by its absence but there is a revival of crushed raspberry, especially for sports and morning costumes. Beige and light gray are much in vogue both for the street ensemble and for dainty frocks for the afternoon. If there is any one predominant color after these two it unquestionably is green, in all the light "fruit and vegetable" shades—almond, apple, peaches, sage, mustard, lime, and artichoke as well as mignonette and chartreuse. And after green, comes yellow in all shades, beginning with the palest cream and including corn-color, daffodil and real lemon yellow. The two steel shades of blue which were introduced last winter are still in vogue, especially the lighter, which is really a blue-gray.

Plain and Smart

As to the new fashions, we have already spoken of the vogue of the simple, plain, tailored frock for morning wear. This is almost universally made of jersey, crepella, kasha or some other light woolen material with a belt of the same material or of leather, with little or no trimming save incrustated bands or lines of tucking or stitching or rows of buttons, and more often than not with turn-over collar and cuffs of white georgette or organdie. Ensembles for traveling or for sports wear still consist of the jersey jumper and more or less pleated skirt and a long, loose coat. One of these which we saw recently was extremely practical as well as smart. The coat and skirt were of tweed in indefinite checks of two shades of gray, the coat with a bit of fullness at the back and a narrow belt of the tweed, loose, comfortable sleeves and big patch pockets and a velvet collar of a darker shade of gray. The skirt had inverted pleats at the sides to give comfort in walking and the jersey sweater was in two shades of gray with narrow incrustated bands of the tweed at the bottom and around the pointed neck and a narrow belt of grosgrain ribbon in two shades of gray fastened with a nickel buckle.

While the length of the skirts of street and sports frocks remains the same, that is just below the knee-joint, those of afternoon and evening



Evening Frock in Printed Taffeta Moiré, From Cheruit.

frocks are a bit longer. The skirt which dips at the back is apparently on the wane as many of the new evening frocks have an almost even hem-line. The long points at the sides or back which have been in vogue for several seasons are also gradually disappearing and long, narrow tabs which hang loose from just below the hip-line are a popular form of decoration seen in several of the leading houses. The snugness about the hips is still almost universal and all the fullness in the form of flounces, jabots, plisse frills and what not, are placed well below this hip band, thus retaining the lines of the slim silhouette in spite of the more elaborate decoration of the

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Children at Play or on Parade

By MARY HARING

PICTURED on this page is a group of children, whose clothes typify the simple, chic fashions of the moment. The first little fellow wears a coat of soft natural-colored camelhair. It is cut on the full lines that are typical of British styles. It



Contemporary Events Inspire Designs for Prints

PICTORIAL prints in silk, linen, cotton, and mixtures are among the interesting fabric novelties of the season. Differing radically from the prints of a year ago, the designers seem to have tapped unique sources in their quest for unusual subjects, making the most of outstanding events and modern activities. The language of some of these fashionable printed fabrics is not easily read and manufacturers and merchants, both in newspaper advertising and orally, over the counter and in the salesrooms, are finding it to their advantage to have interest aroused by intelligent explanation of the designs.

A noteworthy subject for an original print was the arrival of the Graf Zeppelin and its journey in and out among the towering skyscrapers of New York. With almost incredible speed this scene was transferred to crêpe-de-chine, fashioned into a smart one-piece dress and presented to Lady Drummond Hay, the only woman passenger on the Zeppelin. This is cited as an instance of the alertness of designers in visualizing pictorial possibilities, especially when the subject has important commemorative value. A series of designs that required unusual skill to avoid frankness, has its source in the recent expeditions to the ice regions. There are five distinct designs in the series, with four colors in each pattern, the backgrounds being black, gray, green and red. It requires imagination as well as explanation in some cases to interpret such a series, dealing as the designs do with icebergs, northern lights, Eskimo huts and other details not usually associated with textiles.

Motor Activities
Automobile and airplane activities furnish stirring designs for a series known to the trade as the "Speed Age" prints the details being so skillfully handled by the artist as to present a delightful all-over design with little hint of its hidden meaning, though all the strokes are expressive when one has the key to the subject. The motif for one design is the radiator of a handsome automobile with its headlights and swirls of tiny dots representing dust. Another original design is made up of an artistic arrangement of all kinds of motorists' tools; and still another depicts the flight of

an airplane and its encounters with meteors and rockets whizzing through space.

Quite another theme is the series of "Early American" prints commemorative of the progress of the country since the days when pioneers traveled westward in huge prairie wagons. A line of these cumbersome hooded vehicles makes a striking feature of one of these designs. "Show Boat" on the Mississippi is another one of this series; and the story of Paul Revere as worked on an old sampler is delightfully carried out in the many colors naturally used for such handwork. These designs, and others in the series, come in various weaves from sheerest silk to heavy sports crêpe, and are wonderfully interesting for their colorings as well as subjects.

Porcelain Prints

What are known as "Porcelain Prints" constitute another series said to be the first expression of authentic ceramic designs on dress silks and crêpes. The reproductions of Chinese, Georgian, Victorian and French designs result in delightful blending of colors unlike those called for by other patterns, with the added interest that they are claimed to be correct copies of the original porcelains.

Finding the Significance

"Constellation Prints" present a reproduction of the skies at night, as viewed from the earth. Each design in this series is known by name, such as "Eclipse," "Canals of Mars," "Meteor" and several others, all in a wide range of coloring and a variety of backgrounds. "Undersea Prints," as the name suggests, feature submarine growths while an almost inexhaustible design has for its subject the markings of beautifully grained wood, used as veneer for the tops of marquetry tables.

Some of the small detached designs are equally in need of interpretation. One, for instance, is a "thumb print" pattern in three-tone effect; another an astonishing assortment of realistic postage stamps of many countries; and a third known as the "billet doux" design representing a shower of varicolored envelopes of different sizes and shapes. Many of

these prints are notable not only for the distinction of the designs but for the charming color combinations. An understanding of the theme and ability to interpret the design lend added interest to one's selection.

Fashion Nuggets

THE swathed hipline is appearing in both afternoon and evening gowns. It drapes low over the hip, thereby elongating the waist, and lends aid in giving a slenderizing effect, so much sought after.

Much thought is centered on the blouse worn with the ensemble. Draped necklines are sponsored by Vionette; appliques in various designs, either of self-color or contrasting shade, according to the type of suit, are much seen. Tucking and bits of hemstitching are also employed.

If one is wanting a tailored frock for street wear, the cravat silk is much in vogue, the smaller pattern being in favor for the ensemble. This silk is especially attractive in pastel shades.

Shoes are to be had to match each gown. The latest in novelty leathers show a polka-dot pattern; these when carried out with scarf, bag, and hat, make a chic sports outfit.

The latest thing to be added to the modernistic craze in the parasol. They are built over four ribs giving an absolute square appearance. The materials are mostly crêpes of colorful designs.

Sleeveless dresses for sports wear are gaining in popularity; some of this style show the neckline cut quite low in the back. This model is called "the sunburn dress."

Reversible sports coats of quilted calico, cretonne de sole, ratine and other washable fabrics are to be worn with silk sports frocks.

Designed for Ensembles

WHAT are known as "companion" or "twin" prints are designed especially for ensemble wear, the use of the two obviously related patterns making them adaptable to the different units of the costume. In the simplest form of this novelty, the design is identical as to outline and varies only in the size of the motif, the pattern being repeated on two fabrics of widely different texture, to be used together. A favorite combination is a frock of printed chiffon with its companion fabric of flat crêpe or heavy crêpe-de-chine printed to correspond, the design being on the same scale or somewhat enlarged, according to the motif used. The heavier fabric is chosen for the outer garment, whether coat or cape, and may appropriately appear as a girder for the frock.

For formal evening ensembles this repetition of printed designs is seen on metallic brocades used as wraps to accompany chiffons bearing the same patterns, the latter garment, however, being no less suited to wear with other evening toilettes of appropriate colorings.

This idea of identical patterns and colors is to be found in a wide range of fabrics suited to ensemble use, delicate cotton and linen materials being printed with the same design as the sponge or piqué chosen for the jaunty coat. Linen is thus allied with dimity and voile with piqué, provided identical patterns and colors prove them twins from a fashion viewpoint. In all these fabrics, the design is usually reproduced exactly, the difference in texture providing sufficient novelty. Other interpretations of companion prints, however, show the motif reduced to miniature size on the fabric for the blouse, or appearing only as a border on a plain silk matching the background of the printed fabric, with which it is to be used, thus carrying out the obvious relation between the two. These borders are capable of most artistic handling as they can be cut off and inserted into the dress of plain fabric so as to play an important part in the ensemble. They are often arranged in the modish architectural outline forming series of steps and turrets.

Another version of the "companion" or "twin" prints results in quite a different effect, as the printing is done in reversed colorings. A typical ensemble, using a reversed theme of printing, is a silk of dark ground printed with light-toned design for skirt and jacket, the same fabric and print, but in reverse colorings, appearing in the blouse. This gives the becomingness of a light background for the upper part of the ensemble, at the same time repeating

Slip Covers for Bags

It is quite a fad just now to make adjustable slip covers for one's envelope purse, as both the labor and expense of such an accessory are negligible. Provided the outside fastening of the foundation envelope is not bulky, the handmade slip cover can be cut to fit smoothly over it, the lapping side closing with three ornamental buttons and loops, or, if pointed, a single handsome button is sufficient. Wide metal brocaded ribbons are well adapted to this use, as the woven edge of the ribbon makes a neat finish. Tapestry ribbons are also excellent for this purpose, especially as the colorings harmonize with different costumes. The new dotted and printed fabrics are in high favor for accessory sets, the envelope purse and belt being the two units most easily accomplished by the amateur. In making such a set, the method of closing the purse and the fastening of the belt should correspond. For sports year, a corresponding hat-band will complete a smart accessory ensemble.

English garters which reach just below the knee are also in the vogue. They are smart in design and this length is much favored.

A Novelty Necklace

A novel pearl necklace is especially designed for the present style of back décolletage, although it may be worn with the long ends in front, if desired. Three strands of graduated pearls form a loose choker effect, the ends caught in a silver filigree clasp. From this hang four large pearls, each finishing at a different length with a single large pearl. These ends are caught midway between clasp and ends with a bar of brilliant rhinestones, thus giving somewhat of a tassel effect to the pendant pearls. Such a necklace is especially effective with dark-toned evening toilettes. When worn with the long ends in front it is particularly suited to accompany a somewhat high-cut dress of dark velvet, all but the choker thus having the handsome fabric as a background.

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Germans Scrap

Old Traditions

(Continued from Page 1)

collect trust why not replace them by those of simple design? Since these conclusions are reached on a purely intellectual and theoretical basis they continue to seem wasteful and bizarre when put into practice. But quite frequently a good idea ultimately emerges, though this way of thinking quenches gracefulness and beauty of the old type, which still appeals to man's eye. The national simplicity thus created is, however, often pleasing and beautiful.

Cleanliness and Straight Lines

This new movement of austerity and straight lines seems to touch the cord of discipline and order, which was planted in the heart of every German by their former rulers. It manifests itself in the scrupulous cleanliness of the streets and of most public buildings. Cleanliness shows itself in a network of police regulations. The police more than ever are trying to "mother" the people. The word "verboten" is still rampant and the German, though living in a democratic republic, has not overcome all his pedantic habits and buttons. While all this creates a very excellent impression on the outside, it does deprive the people of a certain lightness of living which one encounters abroad. One sometimes almost wishes that the pedestrian could discard his wrap of paper or banana skin. It would be a sign of greater individual freedom.

The German, who always indulged in intellectual thinking, is inclined to accept today anything that can be explained to him on scientific basis. Intellectual reasoning, no matter how contrary it may be to the generally accepted standards, including those of morals. He takes delight in investigating all human problems from this point of view. This is done especially in Hitler's speeches on the stage. Those who oppose the tendency are accused of hypocrisy, intolerance or prudishness.

"Gemittlichkeit," Not Lost

But despite all his modern matter-of-factness and intellectualism the German has preserved that grain of sentimentality. Nationalism and conservatism and good literature, never for the old German "Gemittlichkeit," for which he was famous all over the world. In Germany one still finds those little parties told by which one of the guests will play a piece of serious music while the others listen with appreciation. Shakespeare and Ibsen, Wagner and Goethe still are favorites. Much is demanded of actors and musicians, in part because of the great value of the art. And yet there is a new element making itself felt. There is a certain lightness permeating the mass and leavening it. To see a house packed to the ceiling going into raptures over a half hour of snowfall and thought of Wagner makes one stop and think. Certainly, since the gain of political freedom the Germans are it many ways more open than in former times. They are less afraid than other nations, meanwhile not neglecting the good that it has always possessed.

Sudden Boom Sets British Miners Working

(Continued from Page 1)

were available have been more powerful enough to break the ten feet of ice that locks the harbors. All Bulgarian and Rumanian wireless stations are receiving continuous calls for help from the coast guard, which has been unable to gain shelter.

Some boats have reported sighting small icebergs, an unprecedented phenomenon for the Black Sea.

Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, has experienced 36 hours of snowfall and all street car and railroad service here is at a standstill.

Soup kitchens have been opened in Vienna and President Miklas has appealed to Austrian bakers to support free bread, to these food centers.

Most Balkan capitals are in similar straits, the prices of food having risen from 10 to 25 per cent.

Airmen Take Swedish Mail as Ice Blocks Traffic

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
STOCKHOLM—Ice having closed the mail route between Finland, Sweden and the Continent, the postal and military authorities here have ordered the army equipped with skis, to carry the mail over Malmö and from the Continent. The first trip on Feb. 11 carried 300 kilograms of mail to Hamburg, via Lübeck, where the skis were exchanged for wheel equipment for landing in snowless Hamburg.

Air traffic in Sweden had closed down for the winter, when the new mail was made upon it to transport the three ton freight cars to Malmö. Military planes from three bases are also constantly carrying food to ice-bound steamers in the large ice field, which is divided by the authorities into strips for emergency districts to facilitate work.

Despite the shortage of ice breakers from Stockholm, Finland is busy penning ferry lines.

Trains Blocked in Balkans

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CONSTANTINOPLE—The first train from Europe arrived in Istanbul, at 7 p. m., after being snowbound 2 days. The train was stalled near the station at Tchereskuyev, where food was obtained from the villagers. Three trains that were expected the following day if the thaw, which was melting the tremendous mountain snow lining the permanent way did not result in further obstruction.

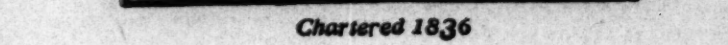
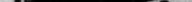
Miners' Relief Mounts

LONDON—Voluntary contribution to the Manchester fund for the relief of distress in the mining areas is reached a total of £607,000.

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Pennsylvania

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One Minute Biographies



Who? JEAN BAPTISTE COLBERT
(Colo-bare).

Where? France.

When? Seventeenth century.

Why famous? A great statesman of
the period of Louis XIV and Cardinal
Mazarin. A man of many-sided inter-
est and ability. He was Mazarin's
successor in office, at later times fill-
ing the posts of Minister of Marine,
Minister of Commerce and Controller-
General. His first task was the reform-
ation of the system of finance, in-
cluding the abolishing of extortion
and of unjust taxation, and the re-
vision of the methods of tax collec-
tion. At one period he wielded al-
most undisputed sway over French
national finance.

Later Colbert turned his attention
to manufactures, but his efforts to in-
crease commerce were hampered by
the narrow restrictions which pre-
valled and by the excessively heavy
tariffs. He brought his genius to bear,
also, upon the affairs of the French
Navy, adding to the numbers of ships
and of men and fortifying the
harbors.

Not only this: he was a patron of
the arts. He had splendid public
buildings erected; he added to the
collection of paintings at the Louvre;
he founded various academies of the
arts and sciences. But all these re-
forms and improvements could flourish
only in time of peace; also they
needed money for their accom-
plishment, and King Louis XIV
brooked no check upon his expendi-
ture. At length Colbert failed, and
the royal favor was transferred to
that minister's rival, Louvois, then
head of the War Department.

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material
in the Last Issue. They Are Answered
in Another Column in This Issue.

1. How many American cities
have facilities for the settle-
ment of industrial disputes?
—News Section 20

2. How is the word "advise"
often incorrectly used in
business letters? — Educa-
tional Page 20

3. What, besides skyscrapers,
has the United States con-
tributed to architecture?—
Editorial Notes 20

4. What annuity is Germany
now paying under the Dawes
plan?—Editorial 20

5. Who defeated Lincoln for
United States Senator in
1858?—One Minute Bio-
ographies 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

Odds and Ends

The Antarctic

The central plateau of the ant-
arctic continent, in the midst of
which lies the south pole, is more
than 10,000 feet above sea level.
Along the coast, on the side nearest
New Zealand, is the Great Ice Bar-
rier, an unbroken series of icy
cliffs from 100 to 400 feet high and
extending 400 miles. Capt. Roald
Amundsen was the first to reach the
south pole, in December, 1911, Capt.
Robert F. Scott reaching there about
a month later.

Potatoes in Abundance

Canada's potato crop last year
amounted to 5,452,600,000 pounds,
which is the second largest on re-
cord. This would mean more than 500
pounds for every man, woman and
child in the country.

Wooden Clock

A clock owned by a Malad (Wash.)
man has been running for more than
140 years. The clock was made in
Switzerland, and with the exception
of one wheel is of wood.

Internationally Known

The film "The Poor Little Rich
Girl" is credited to be the picture
that brought world-wide fame to
Mary Pickford.

A SPANISH VERSION

An echo of the Question Mark's record-
breaking flight is found in El Debate of
Madrid. The translation of the first cap-
tion is "At the Start of the Flight," and
the second, "At the Finish of the Flight."

Proper Care of Watches

To receive proper attention a
watch should be cleaned and oiled at
yearly intervals.

Passing Previous Records

The purchasing power of Canada's
people is said to be \$6,840,278,995.

A Word a Day

Caliber

Since we most frequently hear this
word used as a measure of personal
merit and in very general terms, at
that, it may be interesting to find out
just how much caliber means etymo-
logically.

The word is considered of uncer-
tain origin, although it appears to
have taken its first form in the Ital-
ian *calibro*, an instrument gunners
used to measure a bullet. It is sug-
gested that this goes back to the
Latin *qua libra*, "of what weight."

We use the word as the bore or
inner tube of a gun. Quite definitely,
caliber is the measure of that which
is contained or containable in a given
cavity. One cannot, then, say any-
thing about the "high" caliber of a
person or thing, for caliber measures
capacity, relative to expansion, not to
height or depth.

A person of "great caliber" or of
"unusual caliber" is one who has
great receptive power, whose ability
to absorb is both natural and ac-
quired. The apparent compass of
one's intelligence, the probable expan-
sion of one's capabilities, are included
in this word caliber, but not every
personal attribute that is meritorious.

The first syllable is accented, *cal-i-
ber*. Sound c as k, a as in *an*, i as in
it, e as in *maker*. The spelling *calibre*
is also recognized.

"We measured his caliber by his
achievements."

Note: Webster's first choice is ac-
cepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

A Quotation for Today

IT IS those people who do
the least that grumble the
most; earnest workers are
left no time for faultfinding.
—ANON

Brevities

A new pasteurizing method was in-
spired by the slight electric shocks an
inventor received when tasting to-
mato soup. It is well it did not hap-
pen in Mexico, where 110-volt chili is
general.—*Detroit News*.

There may be two sides to this
business of reforming the calendar,
but why should there be 31 days in
any such cold and slippery month as
January?—*Jackson Citizen Patriot*.

Perhaps the nations could end war
by erecting a few bronzes of tax-
payers shelling out.—*Publisher's
Syndicate*.

There isn't much more physical sci-
ence can do for the kitchen except to
invent an electric can opener.—*Sac-
ramento Bee*.

Tests show that women are excel-
lent drivers of automobiles every-
where except from the back seat.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

What They Say

Calvin Coolidge: "It is only in the
last generation that the great body of
our people have been sufficiently re-
lieved from the pressing necessities of
existence so that they could give some
thought to the art of living."

Margaret Currier: "Make up your
mind to do so much more than you
are paid for doing that your em-
ployer will recognize your ability
and give you the recognition you
deserve."

Dr. Kerr Boyce Tupper: "That
which thinks is higher than that
which simply feels, and that which
conforms to moral law higher than
that which only thinks."

Arthur Capper: "As time passes
on the people will demand of their
statesmen that they think in terms
of peace and not in terms of war."

Sir Alfred Yarrow: "A pessimist is
one who sees difficulty in every op-
portunity, and an optimist is one who
finds opportunity in every difficulty."

David Sarnoff: "The greatest men-
ace to the life of any industry is
industrial self-complacency."

Roy L. Smith: "Men do well to
speak softly—few quarrels ever get
far in whispers."

S. Morgan Powell: "A newspaper
is not a newspaper if it is nothing
but a news-paper."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Kindly Warning

Hollywood, Calif.

THE efficacy of a politely worded
sign instead of a sharp warning to
"Keep Off" has been proved on the
lot of the William Fox film
studio here.

Beautifully luxuriant plants and
flowers line the walks of the great
lot and in the corner of each plot is
a sign reading "Please Give Us a
Chance to Grow."

The wistful plea, apparently from
the flowering and other plants them-
selves, has aroused comment from
every visitor to the studio, and has
resulted in its careful observance
by all within the studio gates.

Unselfishness

MANY children are allowed to
write little letters before Christ-
mas in which they state what they
would like to receive. Just before the
holidays Donna, a child of five, dic-
tated such a letter to her

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

The Inevitable Question

SENATOR CAPPER has asked the inevitable question: What policy should the United States pursue in the event a nation violates its multilateral treaty renouncing war as an instrument of national policy? This question raises an issue of far-reaching consequences. It is a question which could be delayed until a violation was actually committed, but faced it must eventually be, and the Kansas Senator has chosen the wiser course. It is well that such a policy should be thoroughly probed and carefully developed, and the time for discussion and development of policy is not under the strain of emergency but during the clear-sighted days of peace, such as have already brought to fruition the Pact of Paris.

In the resolution which he has just presented to Congress, Senator Capper offers one answer to this vital question. His answer is best summarized in the two salient sections of his resolution, which read:

Section 1. Be it resolved that whenever the President determines and by proclamation declares that any country has violated the Multilateral Treaty for the Renunciation of War, it shall be unlawful, unless otherwise provided by act of Congress or by proclamation of the President, to export to such country arms, munitions, implements of war or other articles for use in war until the President shall by proclamation declare that such violation no longer continues.

Section 2. It is declared to be the policy of the United States that the nationals of the United States should not be protected by their Government in giving aid and comfort to a nation which has committed a breach of the said treaty.

At the present moment the specific details of Senator Capper's proposal are not as important as the fundamental premise on which it rests. This is that it is in line with the best interests of the United States and with the maintenance of an enduring peace that the United States, being tangibly concerned with any menace to peace, however remote geographically, should do everything compatible with its own security to avert or minimize war wherever it may arise. The rapid spread of American foreign trade to the farthest reaches of the globe and the extent of its vast loans to the principal countries of the world make the preservation of peace a practical necessity to the United States, if not a moral responsibility. The condition which makes possible the stability and expansion of American foreign commerce and which lends security to the billions of dollars of American loans is a condition of peace throughout the world. The question—a question of enlightened self-interest as well as practical idealism—is not whether the United States should take an active part in preserving this condition of peace throughout the world, but how best the United States can exert its pacific influence.

Senator Capper's answer to this question is a logical consequence growing out of the Pact of Paris. This treaty provides that all disputes between the signatories must be settled by pacific means only, and it also stipulates that any nation violating its terms shall be deprived of the benefits of the treaty. The Pact of Paris ends at this point, and at this point Senator Capper takes up the discussion and advances the proposal that the United States should make it unlawful to ship armaments or other implements of war to a violator of the pact. Such a policy would mean, in other words, that the United States would refuse to aid, to the extent of withholding military supplies, any nation which has set about to promote its national interests by resort to war. The United States, vitally concerned for its own welfare in minimizing any menace to its commerce, can do no less. The same awakened public opinion which gave such overwhelming impetus to the Pact of Paris should give equal thought to the Capper proposal or whatever modification or amplification of it may seem advisable.

Speeding Up Ocean Travel

THE evolution of the modern ocean liner from its crude predecessor has brought startling results in half a century of development, yet the uniformly high attainments in style, with the lavish display of the decorator's art and the degree of comfort and good taste which greet the traveler in public rooms and staterooms alike, has tended to reduce the competitive element among transatlantic steamship lines in so far as that pertains to interior design.

Speed remains as one of the predominant factors in attracting ocean patronage, and the advent of the two new fast German liners, the Bremen and Europa of the North German Lloyd Line, already is focusing the attention of the shipping world upon the possibilities of increasing the speed of present vessels or of building faster ones. No one yet knows precisely what the German vessels are capable of in point of speed. Their prescribed speed was to be 26.5 knots, but it is stated that, actually, they are capable of going much faster than this.

If all the reports emanating from Germany are correct, the new vessels will displace the crossing records of the doughty Mauretania, speed queen of the North Atlantic for a quarter of a century and, in fact, the fastest passenger vessel ever built so far as sustained performance is concerned. It is not to be believed that the German bid will go unchallenged, and, while the Transoceanic Corporation of the United States

now avers that the time is not ripe for its fleet of four-day vessels, other lines are planning to meet the German competition as soon as they learn just what speed the new ships of mystery can attain.

Canada Steps to the Front

WHAT is Canada coming to? is a question that contains no implication of reproach. With each reassembling of Parliament the eyes of the world are drawn to the amazing forward strides of this vigorous young Dominion whose national birth occurred but a brief sixty-one years ago and whose adolescence might be said to have ended with the World War. The full manhood of the Nation was illustrated at the opening of Parliament, when, for the first time, the foot of the throne was graced by the presence of a corps of foreign representatives holding full diplomatic rank, including William Phillips and Jean Knight, ministers plenipotentiary from Washington and Paris, respectively; Shu Tomil, chargé d'affaires of Japan, and Sir William Clark, the first High Commissioner from Great Britain and Northern Ireland. W. L. Mackenzie King, Canada's Prime Minister, standing beside them in his gorgeously braided Windsor uniform, might well have felt a thrill of pride in viewing these results of his direct handiwork in international affairs.

Lord Willingdon, the Governor-General, in his throne speech not only drew attention to such things as these, but also to the country's unexampled business prosperity and growth. "Never in the history of Canada has there been such industrial and commercial expansion as that which has taken place during the past twelve months," he said. New records have been made in the production of agricultural and other basic industries. Commerce has been stimulated by the establishing of trade commissioners at strategic points throughout the world, by the inauguration of a national steamship service between Atlantic ports and the West Indies, and by the extension of branch railway lines to tap the actual and potential wealth of the northern hinterland of Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Already Canada holds fifth place among the nations in its volume of trade, second place in exports and total trade per capita, third place in "favorable trade balance," and first place in "favorable trade balance" per capita. During the last year Canada's trade increased by more than 11 per cent, or \$270,548,000—a sum greater than the country's total trade thirty years ago. Practically every other line of endeavor, in air, in water and on land, tells a similar story. For instance, the output of electric energy almost doubled in 1928, and during the last six years has increased by some 136 per cent. Indeed, Canada appears to have no reasonable limit to its natural resources. Only in the matter of population does there appear to be a deficiency, and the inducements now being held out to prospective settlers should in time remove even this handicap. The Dominion's prosperity is not dependent upon a "boom" and may be expected to expand indefinitely.

The Retailer's Balance Sheet

GRADUALLY there is being realized, perhaps in quarters where sentiment does not always prevail, the important fact that, despite all the talk about the laxness of the law and the indifference of enforcement officers, there are actual and provable benefits flowing from the new order established by national prohibition. The ideal law, it is admitted, is one which is automatically enforceable. Inhibitory statutes arouse, resentment among those in whose behalf and for whose benefit the laws were enacted. No doubt it is true that the vast abstaining population of the United States might have fared reasonably well without taking upon itself the unwelcome and seemingly thankless task of attempting to outlaw a traffic which was imposing unendurable burdens upon its victims and tending to degrade and pauperize its many confirmed addicts.

There was, of course, the economic consideration which took into account the mounting costs of caring for those who, by excessive indulgence, had become public charges, either as inmates of charitable or penal institutions. But it is doubtful if much thought was given to the waste which followed in the wake of the saloon. It had been agreed that a percentage of the wage earner's dollar went to the saloon, but few outside the family of the habitual drinker realized what that percentage was. Perhaps the exact proportion cannot be accurately estimated.

But now comes an affirmative and tolerably dependable calculation of the saving made even with partial enforcement of the prohibition statute. At a recent meeting of the National Retail Dry Goods Association in New York Dr. Paul H. Nystrom, professor of marketing in the School of Business of Columbia University of that city, said that prohibition, with all the arguments pro and con, undoubtedly is diverting not less than \$5,000,000,000 a year, which would normally be expended on alcoholic drinks were it not for prohibition, to other classes or commodities or to savings. Continuing, he said:

Place whatever estimate you like on the amount of bootleg liquor sold in this country and I am sure you will admit, as I have been forced to admit, that a return to the liquor consumption of the pre-Volstead days would mean several billions of dollars less business in home furnishings, automobiles, musical instruments, radio, travel, amusements, jewelry, insurance, education, books and magazines.

There is no argument here for either the repeal or modification of the law.

Transition in Yugoslavia

ONE of the chief problems which the new Yugoslav Government has to face is that of the future of the political parties. All of the parties have been dissolved, and it is probable that they will all be abolished. Not only are the new laws against them, but King Alexander has publicly criticized the political chiefs with much bitterness.

However, will the people be willing to submit to such a state of affairs? For the moment, to be sure, the masses are pleased at the routing of the old politicians, and they look to the King as a deliverer and champion. But that attitude is not likely to be permanent. Not only will the King be unable to please everybody, but a large

number of people in Yugoslavia will soon find that the abolition of the parties has deprived them of an enjoyable activity.

In Croatia the masses are very much devoted to Raditch's Peasant Party. They consider it one of their most precious social treasures. For them it has been a liberating and elevating agency. In Serbia, also, the Radical Party has been a national institution of tremendous importance. And the Democratic Party, also, has had much influence. Generally speaking, the Serbs are all either Radicals or Democrats. Political competition has furnished the zest and excitement and feeling of importance that sectarian rivalry, games, contests and other agencies supply in the United States.

Now, if these parties are wiped out, how can the people express their loyalties, aspirations, convictions, criticism? What larger whole can they feel a part of? What side can they take? What team can they line up with? What flag can they wave and what banners can they carry? These may be simple things, but they are essential, for the people must have some means of social expression.

In view of this, it seems probable that the present Government may eventually try to found a new party. In any case, the Government party would be a Yugoslav organization composed of solid, substantial elements from all racial groups. When Yugoslavia returns to a parliamentary régime, the Government will, of course, have to rely on some such political backing. A party of this nature will be essential. How it can be formed is certainly one of the most serious questions that the new régime is facing.

"Improving" Figaro

A DECIDED flutter in Boston's musical and dramatic circles, when the visiting Chicago Opera Company presented Mozart's old-time "Figaro" according to the latest style in modernist settings, illustrates the increasing difficulty experienced by those producers who seek to offer earlier works in a manner pleasing to an audience of today. While many Bostonians obviously approved the innovation, others who took their seats expecting to gaze serenely upon the familiar ornate paneling of rococo salons of the ancient régime were excusably disturbed when they beheld their Figaro and Cherubino prouetting among geometrical color masses of fantastic design, entering doors with undulating jambs and sitting on fauteuils that might have been high-colored propositions of Euclid. And the fact that the musical side of the opera was performed according to the best classic traditions probably seemed to accentuate the incongruity of the mise en scène.

That an operatic production should offend the artistic susceptibilities of any section of its auditors is a matter for serious consideration. At the same time the opera management will not be grudging some sympathy when the seriousness of its problem—which pervades in a degree almost every form of art—is fully understood. The art of one generation naturally does not appeal spontaneously to the taste of another. But the generation of today has immeasurably widened the breach between itself and its predecessors by the habits of quick thought and quick action acquired in the sudden development of the machine age. It has raised itself to a high-speed plane with which the leisurely, coach-horse tempo of Louis XVI's day, with its music, its discourse and preoccupations all in keeping, has little in common. To ears accustomed by radio and other devices to hear the choice excerpts from composers in rapid, concentrated selection, and to eyes habitually regaled with quick-moving, quick-changing stage spectacles, a piece that roused the people of Prague to a ferment in 1786 is liable to seem slow and lacking in point. What wonder, then, that producers, anxious to offer the best of another age, yet uncertain of its drawing power, try a partial modernizing of the work? The result from the point of view of the box office is presumably successful. But artistically the venture must be made at a considerable sacrifice, for there is a natural harmony about a work of art, which is destroyed when the work is presented in a mood foreign to that in which it was originally conceived.

Eventually, no doubt, the problem will be solved in the only way calculated to safeguard the best in art. An opera organization will allot the main part of its repertory to works suited to modern taste, at the same time including occasionally old-time masterpieces, produced in a manner entirely in harmony with their age, which will appeal to those who find artistic enjoyment in leaving the present high-pressure plane to live for the moment in the restful mood of another time.

Random Ramblings

Maryland, figuring on \$50,000 a year for two years for the advertising of its attractions, apparently believes in a measure to make "Maryland, My Maryland," everybody's Maryland.

Speaking of the precise definition of what constitutes a few, the man at the next desk says that a few of some things are altogether too many.

Is there any significance in the announcement that the United States Government is to stop issuing the present sized dollar bills April 1?

Mr. Hoover is a man of many degrees, but that from the electoral college is one that can be conferred by no other institution.

One reason for the growing popularity for the five-day week for workers is said to be that it gives employers time for their golf.

According to latest reports, the spark plug is slowly but surely driving the horse from American farms.

A researcher says that radiocasting has added 500 words to the language. "Radiocasting" is one of them.

President Coolidge will drop the responsibilities of state in just about time to whistle willow whistles.

Would you call that merger of five flying schools a flock of schools, a covey, a raft or a nye.

The United States Cabinet—Its Future

AS THE United States has grown in population and in prosperity the calls upon the National Government have become greater, with the result that there have been gradual additions to the President's Cabinet. Today it has reached the figure of ten. How long that total will stand is a question.

When the Department of the Interior was established in 1849 it appeared that, after a long period of development, the Cabinet, with seven members, had reached maturity. Indeed, it seemed probable for a time that this number would be final, for it remained unchanged forty years. At the end of that time the Department of Agriculture was established, and in 1903 the proponents of a Department of Commerce and the advocates of a Secretary of Labor were rewarded by establishment of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Further reorganization in 1913, when the Department of Labor was constituted, brought the Cabinet to its present size.

Every Congress sees the introduction of bills for new departments. Advocates of a Department of Public Works hold the hope that President-elect Hoover, as an engineer, will favor the transfer of the major activities of the Department of the Interior, along with other scattered bureaus, to the new department proposed by this group. If this is done, ask friends of a Department of Education, will it not be advisable to elevate the Bureau of Education to an independent department? Others advocate a Welfare Department, and this interest was joined with education in the reorganization program considered under President Harding. Similarly, a Department of Education and Relief has been endorsed by the Republican platform of 1924 and recommended by President Coolidge in his annual message to Congress in December, 1927. That health, too, should have more attention at Washington is argued by those who favor a Department of Health or the combination of this interest in a Department of Welfare, or a Department of Education.

Within recent years aviation has made such strides that it is demanding much attention at Washington. Activities in its behalf, however, are divided between the Departments of War, Navy and Commerce. Many people favor establishment of a Department of Aviation, while others advocate reorganization of existing departments to combine War, Navy and Aviation in one department.

Speaking of governmental reorganization in his acceptance speech, President-elect Hoover pointed out the "inconsistency of government policies and the duplication of governmental activities" through the "scattering of functions and the great confusion of responsibility in our

federal organization." He specified that there are "fourteen different bureaus or agencies engaged in public works" and "eight different bureaus and agencies charged with conservation of our natural resources." As a remedy, he offered the following:

Our Republican Presidents have repeatedly recommended to Congress that it would not only greatly reduce expenses of business in their contacts with government, but that a great reduction could be made in governmental expenditure and more consistent and continued national policies could be developed if we could secure the grouping of these agencies devoted to one major purpose under single responsibility and authority. I have had the good fortune to be able to carry out such reorganization in respect to the Department of Commerce. The results have amply justified its expansion to other departments, and I should consider it an obligation to enlist the support of Congress to effect it.

In the light of that pledge, and considering the President-elect's past record, there can be little doubt that reorganization of the executive departments of the Government will be undertaken in the next Administration. Just what changes will be made in the Cabinet remains to be seen.

In the past, new Cabinet offices have come into being only after long discussion. The sole exceptions have been the Departments of State, War and Treasury, and these had already been in existence under the Continental Congress for some time before the Constitution was adopted. Before the Department of the Navy was added in 1798 there had been heated arguments for and against its establishment. The movement was opposed on political grounds as being Federalist. It was in disfavor with the southern agriculturists, while commercial New England supported it.

A Navy Department had been considered by many people as unnecessary and only an added expense for the Government. The same argument was raised against a Home Department, which had been discussed from the first Congress on. Debate on this question went on intermittently for sixty years before the Department of the Interior was finally established.

The Department of Agriculture remained an independent office, or bureau, without Cabinet representation, for twenty-seven years before it was elevated to the rank of an executive department.

New departments, it is apparent, have not come into being over night. Whether any of the forces now advocating additions to the Cabinet will succeed in the coming Administration, or will have their demands met by general reorganization of the executive departments, is a question that only the future can answer.

The King and I Go to New Orleans

A BRIGHT, cold air is embracing the little living trees in the boxes outside my windows, here in Boston. Inside, flames go crackling up the chimney. But what I see is painted papier-mâché flames, leaping from a pit's mouth; painted snow on papier-mâché trees; while in the forest and through the fire, masked men, gorgeously appareled, dance, blowing kisses, tossing trinkets to the throngs through which their pageant passes.

It is the twelfth day of February—only that, here in New England; but in New Orleans, where my thoughts have swept me, it is Mardi Gras, and Rex, King of the Carnival, has come.

The city is decked with green and gold and purple—the royal colors, flaunting in banner, festooned in lights. The streets are crowded with maskers, making merry in the King's honor, and with as many more who go as gayly, if unmasked.

Buy your Carnival papers here.
Wrapped and stamped and ready for mailing!
Buy your Carnival papers here.
Wrapped and stamped and ready for mailing!

The words ring loud above the laughter, making a little song, epitome of efficiency. One buys, one accepts the pen, offered by a passing stranger, one scrawls an address, so that a friend afar may share the fun, and one glances at the papers that are not yet wrapped and stamped and ready for mailing—gay with colored pictures of the pageant soon to come.

A blare of music, a clatter of hoofs, the crowd recedes, as a line of policemen passes, their mounts stepping high, as though knowing they precede a king. The tide of humanity flows on through the street. The knight who now rides by looks only to laugh, to greet some friend he has sighted through the eye slits of his mask, and then the royal car approaches drawn by four animals—you know they are mules if you know anything about the kind of ears mules wear, and the angle at which they can lay them, speaking volumes, even through the bordered holes of the cloth that covers them. But they are held, this day, to good behavior by the cloaked and hooded man who holds their halters.

Thus comes Rex, seated on the throne of his wheeled chariot, that may be on clouds, star-set, or under the crest of a wide, up-sweeping wave; the setting may be between the wings of Pegasus or the columns of a temple on the Nile, but whatever the subject, from the costume of the first outrider to the rounded end of the vast vanishing float, every detail speaks of scholarly research, artistic insight, patient craftsmanship and, in nodding flower, poised bird, waving banner, there is lightness and grace incredible.

So the pageant of the king goes by, gleaming in the noonday sun, or in the evening reflecting the light of torches, borne by cloaked and hooded men.

Momus marched last Thursday evening, and gave his ball that same night. On Monday night came Proteus's ball, following the street parade. Rex passed by this forenoon, and at night comes Comus, and two balls—Rex and his court at one assembly, Comus at another.

While the French Opera House was standing, carnival organizations entertained there, and so it is through narrow Royal Street that memory takes me—moving up the wide stairway, laughing, one of many making a stream of lace and satin, fur and velvet, rainbow hued and interspersed with black of escorts' evening dress.

Every tier of the old Opera House is filled, from parquette to the dome. There are ripples of laughter, little cries of joy, as the curtain goes up, unfolding in further detail the promise of the pageant—scenes from "Paradise Lost," perhaps, or mayhap a story from "Nippon, Land of Flowers"; or from Ovid or Chaucer; "Legends of Our Childhood," "History of American Indians," "Mysteries of the Deep," "Romances of Fan-Land"—subjects as varied as history itself.

After the tableaux come the grand march and the dancers, maskers (and only the members of the organization, all men, are masked) dancing with the ladies of their choice, called out from the vast audience by special invitation issued weeks before. What a maze of light and color—here a rose-cheeked debutante in cloudlike tulle is stepping slowly with a griffin; there a dowager, all diamond decked, trips it lightly with an Indian chief; here a girl in knee-length satin waltzes with Napoleon; or perhaps an emperor of China doing the Charleston with an exquisite little French lady.

Suddenly that glowing field is broken by a line of black—the maskers' dances are at an end, and he who will, from that vast, invited audience, may dance to heart's content, until a signal tells of the coming of the king, with queen and court to call on Comus.

This is the final act of homage from Rex, King of the Carnival. Then, sharp on the stroke of midnight, he is gone—back into the unknown whence he came, and Ash Wednesday dawns, gray, over the house-tops.

The fire on my hearth has burned to ashes and the air is still as cold against my window pane. But I am warmed through with the southern sun. In the bright,

clear air silvery creatures bend, and sway—and the work of this writing is done.

Work, did I say?

How silly!

All day I have done naught but play, as everybody in New Orleans plays on Mardi Gras—with laughter, holding both his sides!"

L. H. G.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor cannot accept responsibility for the return of unsolicited material. The Editor does not hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Prohibition

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
Sir William Bull has sent a letter to the general press of the country dealing with the question of prohibition. The letter is as full of errors as it is well can be.

It is a simple thing to say that New South Wales rejected prohibition, but what are the facts? Despite the efforts of temperance and social workers to have a straight vote on prohibition, the Prime Minister of New South Wales insisted upon a ballot being taken on the question "Are You in Favor of Prohibition With Compensation?" All kinds of estimates were made as to the amount of compensation likely to be paid if prohibition was adopted, with the result that, in addition to the Good Templars, thousands of other voters refused to support the proposal, and either spoiled their ballot papers as a protest or voted against it. Mr. Macdonald, the president of the Liquor Reform Moderate League, declared that "the intolerable financial burden which a yes vote would have imposed on the community led thoughtful people to vote against prohibition." Crawford Vaughan states that "no straight vote on prohibition has ever taken place in New South Wales."

In New Zealand the vote was complicated with a third option, "State Control." Temperance and other friends endeavored to secure a large prohibition poll despite the handicap and polled no less than 284,452 votes, their main object being to defeat the Coates Government (Mr. Coates had refused to eliminate "State Control"). This they succeeded in doing. What New Zealand wants is a clean-cut ballot paper wet or dry.

Sir William Bull says that prohibition is an acknowledged failure in Europe, here he does not tell us it is still the most important question of the day in Finland. Here the Prime Minister, Mr. Sunia, a few months ago said, "The people possess the right and the power to repeal this law (prohibition) should they consider there is reason to do so, but up to now all efforts to this end have come to nothing."

Similarly, the vote in the United States shows that the people there have found prohibition beneficial and a help and are determined to keep it.

Sir William Bull's inaccurate generalizations sound well enough, but the facts refute them.

GUY HATLEY,
Hon. President, World Prohibition Federation,
London, Eng.

The Bahamas Islands

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
In the Monitor for Dec. 21, 1928, it is stated that "sponges and sial are the chief sources of revenue in the Bahamas; not all of these twenty islands, however, are inhabited."

While it is quite accurate to say that the sponge industry is the most important, it should be noted that the second place, as regards the value of the product, is now taken by the tomato crop, the value of which in 1927 reached \$92,500. Pine timber and tortoise shell come next in order, and the sial industry takes fifth place.

The limestone which is now being quarried in one of the "Out-Islands" is of very high quality, and is in great demand on the mainland of Florida, both for building purposes and for road metal; it is anticipated that a heavy demand will spring up for this material in the form of burned lime, and chloride of lime, and also as a fertilizer.

The Bahamas Islands comprise over 700 islands, islets and "cays," and their area is about half the size of Wales, viz., 4300 square miles.

HARBOUR STANDEE,
London, Eng.

Mr. Collinson Owen Bids Adieu

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
Before my departure for London I should be glad if you will allow me to thank through your columns the kind correspondents who have written me from various parts of the United States concerning my articles in your newspaper. To those who have asked whether the articles are likely to appear in book form later, I should like to say that, though the publication of a book on the United States by an English observer is no longer an original enterprise, I think it very possible that I shall follow along the broad highway laid down by so many of my predecessors. Nor is there any guarantee that I shall be the last.

COLLINS OWEN,

"Water—One Mile by Horse Trail"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
In the article, "Water—One Mile by Horse Trail," appearing on the Editorial Page of the Monitor for Jan. 31, over my initials, a hotel was inadvertently referred to as located in Inspiration Point, which is at the other end of the valley, and which has no hotel. It should have been Glacier Point.

R. H. G.